

The Economic Benefits of Interprovincial Trade in Canada

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Input-Output Division
System of National Accounts

The Economic Benefits of Interprovincial Trade in Canada

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Symbols

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Acknowledgments

The findings contained in this publication are based on the 1990 Interprovincial and International Trade Flows estimated as an integral part of the Provincial Input-Output Accounts that were developed under the Interprovincial Trade Program initiated in the fall of 1991. These data serve as a benchmark for the historic 1984-89 provincial trade flows as well as providing a base for updating beyond 1990. This stage of data development was made possible through financial assistance from federal, provincial and territorial government authorities.

The Interprovincial tables and flows were developed under the general direction of Claude Simard, Director, Input-output Division; the 1984-90 provincial trade flows were developed under the direction of Hans Messinger, Assistant Director and Norm Ellis, Chief, Interprovincial Trade Flows. Many Statistics Canada employees have directly worked on the development of provincial trade flows over the past four years. Those involved from the onset are economists Francine Monette and Jim Nightingale, and systems analyst Terry Delaney. Senior analyst Bob Sauvé joined the group in 1994 to assist in the creation of the 1990 benchmark. All played a major role in this publication. The estimates and analysis of economic activity underlying provincial exports were taken from a study by Grant Cameron, Analytical Studies Branch, and Hans Messinger, first presented at the meetings of the Canadian Economic Association, Montreal, June 1995. Many thanks to the System Group of Input-Output Division (Jim Armstrong, Chief) for their support in producing statistical tables and summaries, as well as Nicole Richer and Maurice Broverman for their technical assistance in the production of this publication.

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The System of National Accounts

In Canada, the National Accounts have been developed since the close of the Second World War in a series of publications relating to their constituent parts. These have now reached a stage of evolution where they can be termed a "System of National Accounts". For purposes of identification, all publications (containing tables of statistics, descriptions of conceptual frameworks and descriptions of sources and methods) which make up this System carry the term "System of National Accounts" as a general title.

The System of National Accounts in Canada consists of several parts. The annual and quarterly Income and Expenditure Accounts (included with Catalogue Nos. carrying the prefix 13) were, historically speaking, the first set of statistics to be referred to with the title "National Accounts" (National Accounts, Income and Expenditure). The Balance of International Payments data (Catalogue Nos. with prefix 67), are also part of the System of National Accounts and they, in fact, pre-date the Income and Expenditure Accounts.

Greatly expanded structural detail on industries and on goods and services is portrayed in the Input-Output Tables of the System (Catalogue Nos. with prefix 15). The Catalogue Nos. carrying the prefix 15 also provide measures of the contribution of each industry to total Gross Domestic Product at factor cost as well as Productivity Measures.

Both the Input-Output tables and estimates of Gross Domestic Product by industry use the establishment as the primary unit of industrial production. Measures of financial transactions are provided by the Financial Flow Accounts (Catalogue Nos. with prefix 13). Types of lenders and financial instruments are the primary detail in these statistics and the legal entity is the main unit of classification of transactors. Balance sheets of outstanding assets and liabilities are published annually.

The System of National Accounts provides an overall conceptually integrated framework in which the various parts can be considered as interrelated sub-systems. At present, direct comparisons amongst those parts which use the establishment as the basic unit and those which use the legal entity can be carried out only at highly aggregated levels of data. However, Statistics Canada is continuing research on enterprise-company-establishment relationships; it may eventually be feasible to reclassify the data which are on one basis (say the establishment basis) to correspond to the units employed on another (the company or the enterprise basis).

In its broad outline, the Canadian System of National Accounts bears a close relationship to the international standard as described in the United Nations publication: *A System of National Accounts* (Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 2 Rev. 3, Statistical Office, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations, New York, 1968).



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INTRODUCTION

Canada's provinces and territories are each richly endowed with resources allowing them to excel in the production of certain goods and services. Domestic markets are generally too small to support efficient production of most commodities. Our study on provincial trade reveals that in 1990 the majority of industries (25 of 45 groups) were primarily dependent on sales to markets outside their province of location. Interprovincial exports were found to be nearly as important as international sales in value terms, hence instrumental in allowing provinces to specialize in the production of goods and services where they have natural comparative advantages. Recent studies by John McCallum and John Helliwell using trade data from Statistics Canada estimated that provinces are twenty times as likely to trade with each other than with U.S. states when accounting for distance and market size¹.

Canada's economic union has facilitated strong trade ties among the provinces and territories through factors such as the development of transportation and communication links, a common currency and access to capital markets. In our analysis we discovered that in 1990, approximately one-sixth of the private sector economy, in terms of Gross Domestic Product and employment, was driven by interprovincial trade. Provincial access to national markets are essential in achieving economies of scale and efficiencies of production, that are critical for most industries to be competitive on an international scale in an era of rapid trade globalization. A study prepared for the Canadian Chamber of Commerce and La Chambre de commerce du Québec, "Interprovincial Trade: Engine of Economic Growth" May 1995 concluded that businesses across Canada have been able to take advantage of economic and political links created by the federal structure,

forging a large national market that has enhanced our ability to compete globally to the benefit of all Canadians.

The findings revealed in this publication are based on the 1990 Interprovincial Input-Output Accounts. These represent a major milestone in the Interprovincial and International Trade Program. Launched in the fall of 1991, this project had the mandate to develop and publish comprehensive interprovincial trade flows and conceptually consistent international trade measures by province, amid concerns and debates regarding Canada's economic unity, trade globalization and regional economic disparities. Analysis of interprovincial and international trade flows are greatly enhanced in an integrated input-output accounting structure allowing the derivation of linkages between industrial production (direct and indirect) and exports. These were used to measure the economic importance of trade by estimating levels of Gross Domestic Product and employment generated by exports as well as examining industries producing goods and services that feed into the export chain.

The publication is divided into three sections. **Section 1** contains: (i) an overview of interprovincial and international trade flows that examines provincial trade balances, relative importance between internal and external trade, commodities most traded and interprovincial trade linkages; (ii) economic activity underlying interprovincial trade which looks at Gross Domestic Product and jobs created by trade, economic dependence on trade and rates of economic returns to trade; and (iii) an industrial profile of trade looking at the economic contributions of industries through exports and industrial dependence on export markets. **Section 2** provides a trade profile for each province and territory with summary charts and selected analytical statistical summaries. **Appendix Tables** contains selected statistical tables.

1. McCallum, John "National Borders Matter: Canada-U.S. Regional Trade Patterns" American Economic Review. Helliwell, John F. "Do National Borders Matter for Quebec's Trade? Annual Meetings of the Canadian Economics Association, Montreal, Quebec, June 1995.

SOME KEY FINDINGS ON 1990 PROVINCIAL TRADE

Provinces sold nearly as much to each other as they did to the rest of the world.

Provincial exports accounted for one of every three private sector jobs, and nearly 40 percent of Gross Domestic Product.

Economic dependence on export sales was highest in New Brunswick, the Prairie provinces and the Territories.

Atlantic, Central and Western Canada traded extensively within their own respective regions.

Most industries (25 of 45 groups) were primarily dependent on export markets for sales. The most dependent (more than 80 percent of total sales) were: mining; oil and gas; fishing; transportation equipment; primary metals; and, pulp and paper.

Only Ontario, Alberta and Yukon had a total trade surplus (interprovincial plus international).

Ontario and Quebec were the only provinces with an internal trade surplus, but both incurred sizeable international deficits.

British Columbia had, by far, the largest interprovincial trade deficit, but registered an international surplus that was second only to Alberta.

Services accounted for 40 percent of interprovincial trade compared to 18 percent of international sales, with transportation topping the list.

Transportation and wholesale services accounted for nearly one-fifth of all interprovincial trade.

Manufacturing representing half the value of all interprovincial trade, accounted for only one-third of the economic activity underlying exports. Services generated the largest share of GDP and employment from internal trade (54% and 57% respectively).

Services, making up only 18 percent of international exports accounted for 39 percent of GDP and 45 percent of all employment linked to sales outside Canada. Manufacturing exports (two thirds of total sales outside Canada) generated about 40 percent of economic activity.

1. OVERVIEW OF PROVINCIAL TRADE AND UNDERLYING ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, 1990

1.1. SUMMARY OF INTERPROVINCIAL AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Canada's provinces and territories in 1990 collectively exported over \$300 billion of goods and services. Interprovincial trade was found to be nearly as important as international in value terms as exports within Canada totalled \$141 billion compared to \$161 billion in foreign sales. International imports of goods and services were virtually equal to exports at \$163 billion. Interprovincial trade across all provinces and territories by definition balances to zero as the exports of one province are the imports of another. Underlying this overall picture of balanced trade, however, there was large variation among individual provinces in the relative importance of interprovincial and international exports and imports and trade balances, as shown in Table 1 and Chart 1.

• Only Ontario and Quebec Registered an Interprovincial Trade Surplus

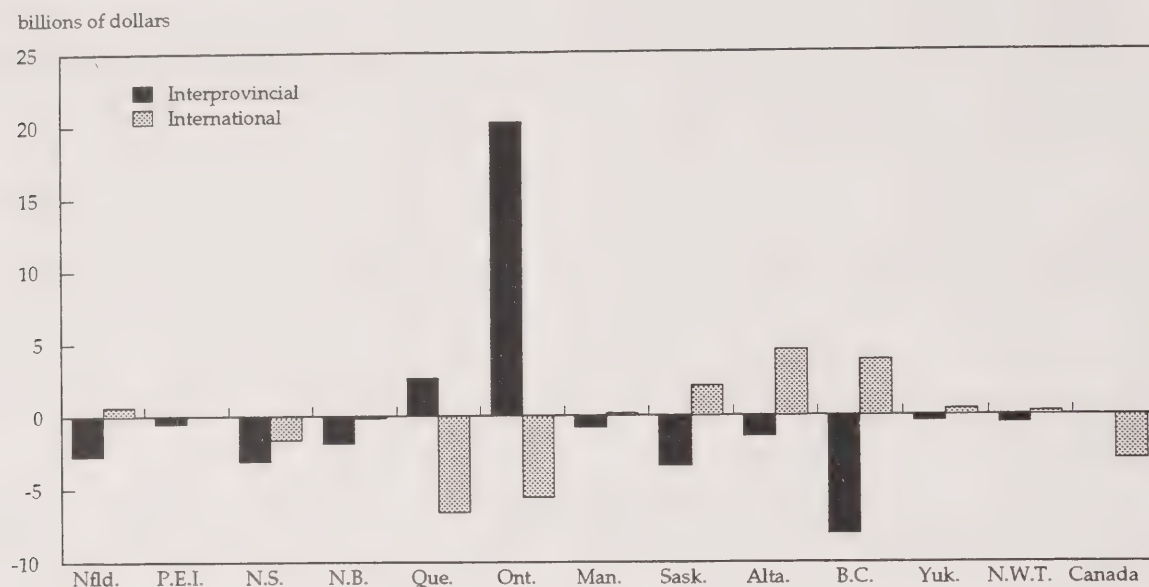
No province or territory had a trade surplus with both the rest of Canada and the rest of the world. Ontario, Alberta and Yukon Territory, however, each generated a total trade surplus: Ontario on the strength of its interprovincial trade which far outweighed a foreign trade deficit, and the others on the basis of a favorable foreign trade balance outstripping an internal trade deficit. Ontario and Quebec were the only provinces to register an interprovincial trade surplus, with Ontario the undisputed winner, selling over \$20 billion more to the rest of Canada than it purchased. Quebec had an internal trade surplus of \$2.6 billion. Both provinces, however, had sizeable international deficits. Nova Scotia alone recorded substantial trade deficits both within and outside Canada. The remaining provinces and territories generally had a favorable foreign trade balance especially: Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, the Territories and Newfoundland.

Table 1 - Trade Summary

	Interprovincial Exports	International Exports	Interprovincial Imports	International Imports
	(millions of dollars)			
Newfoundland	942	2,578	3,656	1,924
Prince Edward Island	554	264	1,063	254
Nova Scotia	3,395	2,619	6,463	4,209
New Brunswick	3,605	3,534	5,457	3,626
Quebec	33,263	29,723	30,651	36,281
Ontario	57,476	75,458	37,236	80,995
Manitoba	6,379	4,196	7,179	4,018
Saskatchewan	4,745	5,357	8,161	3,277
Alberta	18,851	16,690	20,255	12,156
British Columbia	10,884	19,511	18,911	15,673
Yukon	124	570	506	109
Northwest Territories	507	490	1,009	214
Government Abroad ¹	2	39	180	1,249
TOTAL	140,727	161,029	140,727	163,985

1. Represents activities of Canadian diplomats and military personnel located outside the geographical boundaries of Canada.

Chart 1 - Provincial Trade Balances

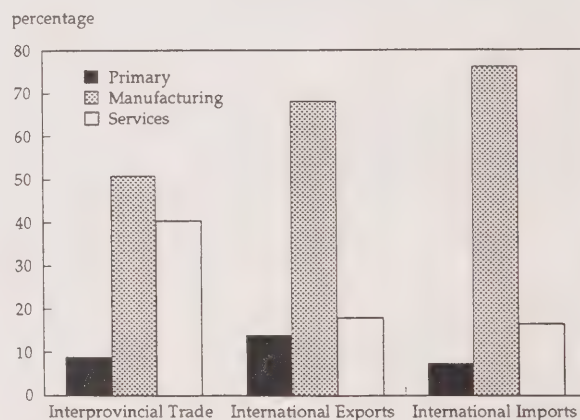


Interprovincial markets were significantly more important for Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Manitoba, while international sales represented a much larger share of total exports in Newfoundland, Ontario, British Columbia and the Yukon. New Brunswick, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Northwest Territories were almost equally dependent on export markets within Canada and abroad. Ontario and Quebec were the only provinces to purchase more from abroad than from the rest of Canada. A significant share of these imports consisted of intermediate inputs and capital equipment for the manufacturing sector in Canada's industrial heartland, which generated an interprovincial trade surplus of nearly \$19 billion.

• Services: an Important Dimension of Interprovincial Trade

The composition of internal and external trade were found to be somewhat different.

**Chart 2
Share of Trade Flow by Major Commodity Group**



Primary goods made up 14 percent of all sales abroad; compared to 9 percent of exports within Canada. Mineral fuels comprised 60 percent of all primary goods traded internally. While this commodity also topped the list of primary goods exported abroad (about 40 percent), there were also major sales of metallic ores and agricultural products. Manufactured goods represented more than two-thirds of international exports, but only 50 percent of internal exports. Furthermore, sales of manufactured goods abroad were highly concentrated in transportation equipment representing more

than one-third of the total. Lumber and paper products and primary metals accounted for much of the remainder. Internal trade of manufactured goods, on the other hand, was much more diverse, led by food products representing about 15 percent. Manufactured goods heavily dominated Canada's foreign purchases accounting for three quarters of all international imports, with more than half concentrated in transportation equipment, machinery and equipment and electrical and communication products. The Canada-US Auto Pact played a major role in the relative importance of manufactured goods in foreign trade.

Interprovincial trade in services was double the value of international sales, representing 40 percent of trade within Canada compared to 18 percent abroad. All major categories of services

factored prominently into interprovincial trade, led by transportation and wholesaling services. Since goods are valued in producer prices ("factory gate" price for manufactured goods) a large portion of transportation and services produced by wholesalers and retailers directly facilitate the distribution and marketing of goods. Trade in these services alone (referred to as margins) totaled \$20 billion. Trade in goods further generates trade in services, albeit in a less direct way, through demand for business services (such as advertising), financial services (financial transactions costs related to sale and purchases of goods etc.), communications (postal services, telephone, facsimile, etc.), and business travel (sales representatives etc.). Services linked to sales of goods are a major reason why trade in services is a significantly larger share of interprovincial than foreign trade. Firstly,

Table 2 - Summary of Commodities Traded

Interprovincial Trade	Share	International Exports	Share	International Imports	Share
Transportation & storage	9.8	Autos, trucks, other transp. equip.	23.8	Autos, trucks, other transp. equip.	20.7
Wholesale trade services	8.7	Paper & paper products	8.2	Machinery & equipment	10.9
Food products	8.4	Transportation & storage	6.6	Electrical & communications prod.	8.1
Finance, insurance & real estate	7.9	Primary metal products	6.5	Personal & other misc. services	5.4
Chemicals & chemical products	5.4	Mineral fuels	5.8	Misc. manufactured products	5.2
Mineral fuels	5.3	Mining products	4.7	Chemicals & chemical products	5.1
Autos, trucks, other transp. equip.	5.1	Machinery & equipment	4.4	Mineral fuels	3.9
Personal & other misc. services	4.9	Electrical & communications prod.	4.0	Textile, clothing & knitted products	3.8
Electrical & communications prod.	4.1	Chemicals & chemical products	3.7	Business services	3.2
Textile, clothing & knitted products	3.9	Lumber, sawmill, other wood prod.	3.7	Food products	3.1
Business services	3.9	Wholesale trade services	3.5	Primary metal products	3.0
Communication services	3.6	Personal & other misc. services	3.5	Fabricated metal products	2.8
Paper & paper products	3.3	Food products	3.3	Rubber, leather, plast. fabricated pr.	2.7
Petroleum & coal products	3.1	Agricultural products	3.0	Finance, insurance & real estate	2.7
Primary metal products	3.0	Petroleum & coal products	2.3	Transportation & storage	2.5
Fabricated metal products	2.9	Misc. manufactured products	2.1	Petroleum & coal products	1.8
Machinery & equipment	2.3	Business services	2.0	Mining products	1.7
Printing & publishing products	2.0	Fabricated metal products	1.3	Paper & paper products	1.5
Agricultural products	1.9	Rubber, leather, plast. fabricated pr.	1.3	Printing & publishing products	1.4
Rubber, leather, plast. fabricated pr.	1.8	Finance, insurance & real estate	1.1	Agricultural products	1.4
Retail trade services	1.5	Textile, clothing & knitted products	1.0	Unallocated imports & exports	1.3
Lumber, sawmill, other wood prod.	1.4	Unallocated imports & exports	0.8	Non-metallic mineral products	1.2
Mining products	1.3	Non-metallic mineral products	0.6	Non-competing imports	0.8
Misc. manufactured products	1.0	Beverages	0.5	Furniture & fixtures	0.8
Furniture & fixtures	1.0	Furniture & fixtures	0.5	Beverages	0.6
Tobacco & tobacco products	0.8	Communication services	0.4	Lumber, sawmill, other wood prod.	0.5
Non-metallic mineral products	0.8	Utilities	0.3	Communication services	0.5
Beverages	0.4	Printing & publishing products	0.3	Wholesale trade services	0.4
Utilities	0.3	Fishing & trapping products	0.2	Utilities	0.3
Fishing & trapping products	0.1	Tobacco & tobacco products	0.1	Forestry products	0.1
Forestry products	0.1	Forestry products	0.1	Tobacco & tobacco products	0.1

services associated with international trade may be produced and absorbed outside Canada: for example, a Canadian manufacturer selling to a U.S. wholesaler. Secondly foreign trade in goods generates interprovincial trade in services such as wholesalers importing from abroad and subsequently selling to other provinces, and transporters moving internationally traded goods across provincial boundaries.

The magnitude of trade in services would be significantly lower if goods were valued in purchaser prices, but treating costs associated with the transportation and marketing of goods as services adds an important dimension of accuracy in the measurement and analysis of provincial trade flows. Interprovincial trade flows of margins (transportation and trade) may differ from the trade patterns of goods since the origin of a transporter, wholesaler or retailer does not necessarily coincide with the province where exported goods are produced, as illustrated in the following example: A pair of jeans produced in Quebec is sold to a wholesaler in Ontario who in turns sells to a retail outlet in Alberta. The jeans are shipped by a Manitoba trucking firm. The interprovincial trade flows record the jeans, at factory cost, as an export from Quebec to Alberta. Ontario sells a wholesaling service to Alberta (the mark-up), and Manitoba exports a transportation service to Alberta. In this case, a producer price valuation of goods yields a more accurate picture of trade flows in terms of identifying the province of origin (production) and destination for detailed categories of goods and services.

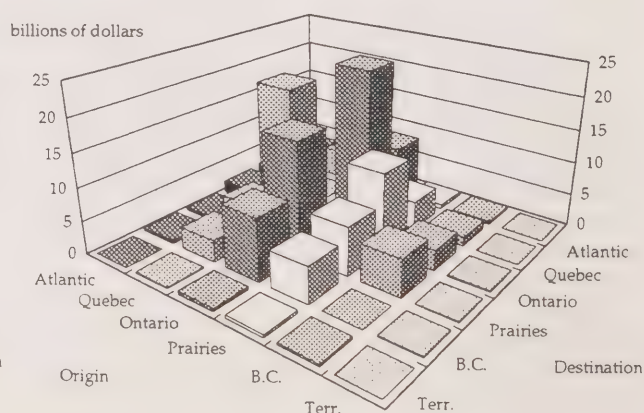
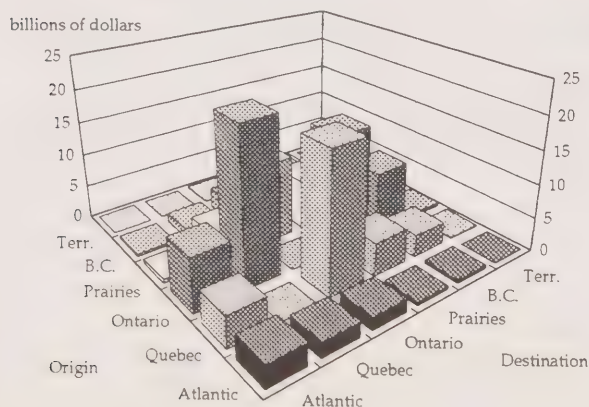
Trade in financial services was almost as important as transportation and wholesale with interprovincial sales exceeding \$11 billion. There were also substantial trade flows in business services, communications and services generated by tourism.

•Generally Stronger Trade Linkages Between Neighbouring Provinces

The exchange of goods and services between Ontario and Quebec topped \$20 billion in each direction (slightly in Ontario's favor) making these provinces by far each other's largest trading partners. These 2 of a possible 132 interprovincial trading partner combinations, accounted for 30 percent of all internal trade.

The size of their economies, generating more than 60 percent of Canada's business sector Gross Domestic Product, economic diversity, large consumer markets with a population of more than 17 million, geographic proximity of markets and well developed transportation links are basic ingredients that foster forceful trade ties within Central Canada. Each of these provinces also had strong trade links with both eastern and Western Canada. Quebec had relatively stronger economic ties with Atlantic Canada than with Western Canada, and actually imported more from the eastern provinces than Ontario. Trade relations were particularly strong between New Brunswick and Quebec. In contrast, Ontario had much closer commercial links with Western Canada, registering exports and imports about three times larger than Quebec. Ontario alone

Chart 3 - Interprovincial Trade by Region



had a trade surplus with each and every province, while Quebec's only interprovincial deficit was with Ontario. Trade flows between individual provinces are found in Appendix Tables B.1-B.6.

Atlantic and Western provinces traded extensively within their respective regions, but only minimal trade occurred between the two regions. Trade within Atlantic Canada accounted for nearly 40 percent of all their interprovincial exports. Commercial ties as expected were strongest between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the largest of the Atlantic provinces, but there were also substantial trade relations between Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. Of the \$30 billion in interprovincial exports originating in the Prairie provinces, 20 percent remained within that region. Alberta and Manitoba each recorded an intra-regional trade surplus at the expense of Saskatchewan. The Prairie provinces had strong trade ties with Ontario, but the resulting balance was over \$5 billion in favor of the latter. British Columbia had the distinction of recording, by far, the largest deficit in its exchange of goods and services with the rest of Canada: \$8 billion nearly all stemming from trade with Central Canada. The Territories are dependent on imports of an extensive range of manufactured goods and services. These were mostly supplied from within Canada. Since their exports were more oriented to international than

internal markets the Territories incurred a large interprovincial trade deficit. The major suppliers to the north were Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, as well as Quebec to the eastern arctic.

1.2. ECONOMIC ACTIVITY UNDERLYING PROVINCIAL EXPORTS

• Export Markets Fuel More Than One-Third of the Private Sector Economy

A simple calculation of trade as a share of Gross Domestic Product shows provincial exports (interprovincial and international) exceeded 60 percent of the GDP generated by all Canadian businesses. The problem with this measure is that trade flows can give a distorted picture of the economic contribution or importance of exports, since these measures are gross values that implicitly include all values of intermediate inputs regardless of where they are produced. Inputs not produced in the province of export do not contribute to GDP or employment. For example, Newfoundland in 1990 exported \$765 million in refined petroleum which generated only \$20 million in GDP and 247 jobs. This low economic return was because most inputs were imported, including \$710 million offshore crude oil and an array of goods and services used in the refining process. Based on the Canada average, an export of this magnitude would yield half a billion dollars of GDP and 9,000 jobs. Integrated

Table 3 - Summary of Economic Activity Related to Provincial Exports

	Gross Domestic Product				Employment			
	Inter-provincial	Inter-provincial/ Inter-national(1)	Inter-national	TOTAL	Inter-provincial	Inter-provincial/ Inter-national(1)	Inter-national	TOTAL
	(\$ millions)				(thousands)			
Newfoundland	473	141	1,170	1,784	10	3	29	42
Prince Edward Island	280	43	157	480	9	2	6	16
Nova Scotia	1,429	323	1,464	3,217	36	8	39	82
New Brunswick	1,438	255	1,930	3,622	34	5	42	82
Quebec	17,377	2,901	16,134	36,412	360	55	307	722
Ontario	31,288	4,590	38,523	74,401	602	84	695	1,381
Manitoba	3,389	705	2,644	6,738	79	13	54	147
Saskatchewan	2,600	590	3,915	7,105	58	11	72	140
Alberta	10,549	2,756	12,293	25,597	163	31	149	344
British Columbia	6,062	999	12,990	20,050	131	19	218	368
Yukon	59	12	429	500	1	0	2	4
Northwest Territories	266	107	331	704	2	0	3	5
CANADA	75,210	13,421	91,979	180,610	1,485	232	1,617	3,333

(1) Interprovincial exports embodied in the international exports of other provinces.

accounts of interprovincial trade flows and provincial input-output tables were used to express exports in terms of GDP and employment by deriving links between industrial production (direct and indirect) and final demand.

Provincial and territorial exports provided employment of 3.3 million: one in three private sector jobs², and generated \$181 billion of Gross Domestic Product – 37.5 percent of all Canadian businesses. As in the actual trade numbers, the economic contributions of exports were almost evenly divided between interprovincial and international sales. Interprovincial trade generated \$89 billion of GDP and 1.7 million jobs of which \$13 billion of GDP and 232,000 jobs were linked to interprovincial sales of intermediate inputs used in the production of goods and services for international export. Foreign sales contributed \$92 billion of GDP and 1.6 million jobs in the provinces and territories of international export. In addition, economic activity underlying international exports for Canada in total includes that generated by interprovincial trade of intermediate inputs used to produce goods and services for markets abroad³.

The lion's share of economic activity underlying trade originated in Central Canada with 1.4 million jobs in Ontario, 722,000 in Quebec and GDP of \$74 billion and \$36 billion respectively. Exports originating in the Prairie provinces amassed about \$40 billion of GDP and 631,000 jobs --- \$26 billion GDP and employment of 344,000 in Alberta alone. Gross Domestic Product totaling \$9.1 billion and 222,000 jobs resulted from exports out of the Atlantic provinces.

• Interprovincial Trade: A Complex Web of Economic Interdependence

The provincial distribution of economic activity underlying trade generally mirrored that of the actual trade flows. Ontario's interprovincial trade generated GDP of \$36 billion and 686,000 jobs within province compared to \$23 billion and 404,000 jobs collectively in the provinces and

territories of its trading partners. Quebec, the only other province with an interprovincial surplus (\$2.6 billion), amassed \$20.2 billion GDP and employment of 414,000 within province, while generating \$18.6 billion GDP and 352,000 jobs in the rest of Canada. Major exceptions to the trade pattern occurred in: Alberta where an internal trade deficit of \$1.4 billion translated into GDP that was \$624 million higher in Alberta than among its trading partners; and, in Manitoba where trade created 4,000 more jobs than in the rest of Canada despite an interprovincial deficit of \$800 million.

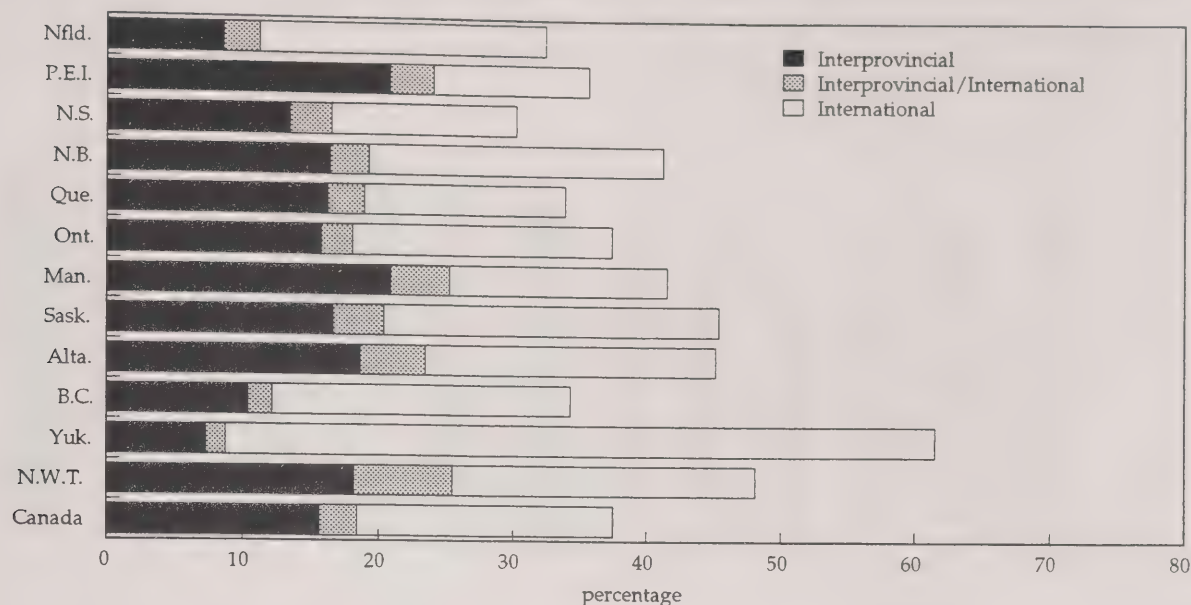
• New Brunswick, Prairies and Territories Most Dependent on Export Markets

Economic dependence on export sales was particularly high in New Brunswick, the Prairie provinces and the Territories (over 40 percent of private sector GDP), with a high of more than 60 percent in the Yukon, Chart 4. Each of these provinces have key industries that are highly export oriented such as: mining in the Yukon; oil and gas in Alberta, agriculture in Saskatchewan,

3. The apparent problem of double counting can be illustrated by a simple example. A potato farmer in Prince Edward Island sells his crop to a New Brunswick food processing manufacturer who produces frozen french fries that are sold in the U.S. The GDP and employment result from an interprovincial export of Prince Edward Island potatoes to New Brunswick even though they are an intermediate input of a product that is subsequently sold abroad. At the provincial level, this approach is consistent with the method used to measure international exports by country. That is to say, a good or service sold out of province is counted as part of final demand even if it used by the importer as an intermediate input for further export. The economic activity associated with the New Brunswick export of frozen french fries to the U.S. is the GDP and employment generated in that province only. The Canada total of economic activity linked to interprovincial exports or total exports can be derived by simply summing across all provinces and territories. International exports, however, must include economic activity generated in the province where the foreign sale originated as well as that resulting from interprovincial trade of inputs used in the production of goods and services for international export. Going back to the example, Canada's exports of frozen french fries would clearly include the economic activity from both the production of potatoes in Prince Edward Island and the food processing in New Brunswick.

2. Jobs may be seasonal, part time etc.

Chart 4 - Share of GDP Linked to Export Markets



transportation in Manitoba and pulp and paper in New Brunswick. With the exception of Manitoba, all these provinces had higher levels of GDP linked to international sales than internal exports. The highest economic dependence on foreign export sales was found at the far ends of the country: Newfoundland, British Columbia and Yukon. Ontario exported over 30 percent more outside Canada than it did to other provinces, yet underlying economic activity was quite evenly split between foreign and interprovincial destinations for both GDP and employment. This is mainly linked to automotive exports which have a high import content of parts, mitigating the economic benefits derived from massive sales of motor vehicles to the United States. Quebec exported slightly more within Canada than abroad, which is also reflected in the associated GDP and employment. Shares of economic activity generated by sales of intermediate inputs to other provinces for the production of international exports were relatively higher in the Prairies and Northwest Territories.

**•Rate of Economic Returns to Exports:
Generally Higher in Western Canada and
Prince Edward Island**

The rate of economic returns to exports measures the extent to which a province benefits from

trade in relation to the actual value of exports. The ratio of GDP to exports has a maximum value of 1 if all primary and intermediate inputs originate in the province of export. This ratio falls when inputs are imported, since part of the value added of the export is produced outside the province. The ratio of GDP to exports is generally higher for primary goods and services than for manufactured products due to a smaller reliance on imported inputs. The number of jobs generated per dollar of exports is a function of the labour intensity (labour-output ratios) of industries directly and indirectly producing goods and services for markets out of province. The ratio of jobs to exports is high for many services, agriculture and fishing, and relatively low in industries such as mining, oil and gas as well as capital intensive manufacturing like petroleum refining.

The overall ratio of GDP to exports was 0.643 (every million dollars of exports contributes \$643,000 to gross domestic product), Chart 5. The ratio was highest in Western Canada and the Territories, with exports extensively based on renewable and non-renewable natural resources such as expansive agricultural land in Saskatchewan, minerals in the Territories, mineral fuels in Alberta and the forests of British Columbia). High levels of GDP to exports resulted from direct sales of primary goods such

Chart 5 - GDP Returns to Exports

GDP Generated per Dollar of Exports

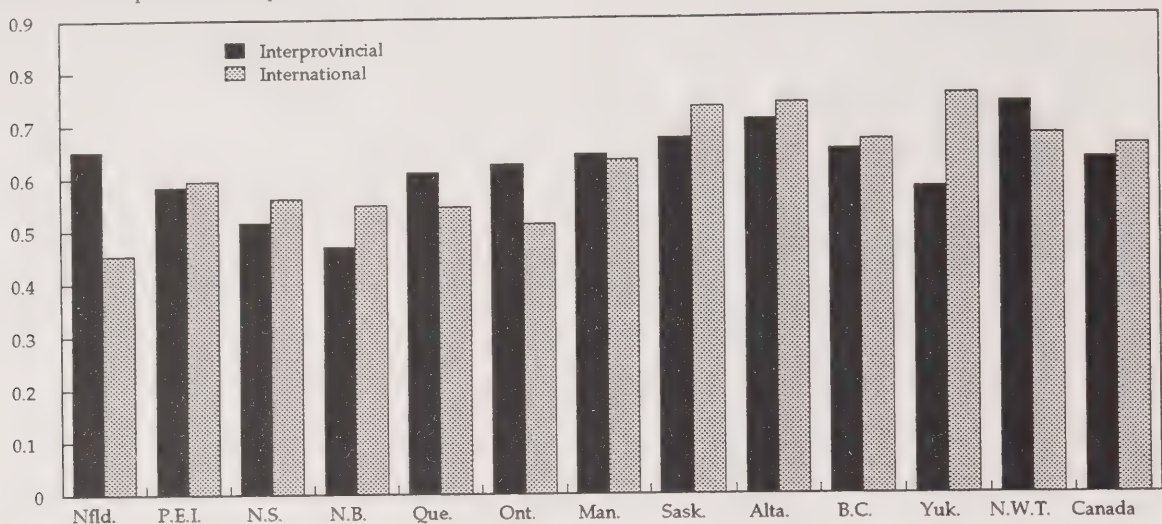
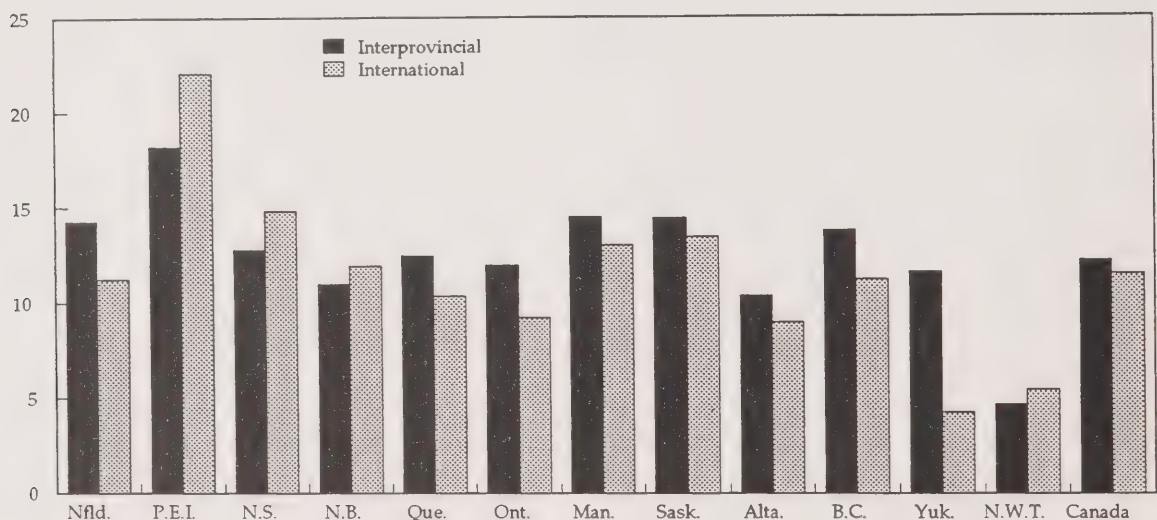


Chart 6 - Employment Returns to Exports

Number of Jobs Created per \$ million of Exports



as grains, crude oil, natural gas, and metallic ores, as well as associated downstream manufactured goods such as food products, refined petroleum, chemicals, lumber and paper products.

Each million dollars of exports on average generated 11.8 jobs in the private sector, Chart 6. It should again be noted that jobs include seasonal and part time work. The ratio of employment to exports was generally higher in

Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. This is largely attributed to the labour intensity of exporting industries such as tourism services and fishing in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia; agriculture in Saskatchewan; and, transportation and agriculture in Manitoba. Low levels of job creation from territorial exports relate to the highly export oriented mining industries which generate relatively little employment, but high levels of GDP.

• **International Sales Yielded a Slightly Higher Ratio of GDP to Exports, but Interprovincial Trade Created More Jobs per Dollar of Export**

International sales yielded a slightly higher ratio of GDP to exports than trade within Canada. This differential was highest in the Yukon and also occurred in the Maritime provinces, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. This largely resulted from a higher share of primary goods sold abroad than to other provinces. The remaining provinces and Northwest Territories had higher rates of return of GDP to exports from interprovincial sales. The gap was largest in Newfoundland and Ontario. This is not so much a case of high returns to internal trade, but rather low returns to foreign sales that were well below the national average. In Newfoundland, this was mainly due to exports of refined petroleum to the United States, which rely entirely on imported offshore crude oil, resulting in GDP that was very small in relation to the actual value of the export. The low ratio of GDP to foreign exports in Ontario resulted primarily from the sale of motor vehicles containing a high content of imported parts. These two provinces also generated higher rates of employment from interprovincial exports than foreign sales as did Quebec, all Western provinces and the Yukon.

1.3. INDUSTRY PROFILE OF TRADE

The industrial composition of trade gives a somewhat different picture of exports in terms of the relative importance of primary goods, manufactured products and services. The value added (GDP) and employment generated by industries producing either directly or indirectly for export were significantly less important for manufacturing and more important for both primary goods and services compared to the composition of actual commodity trade flows. Primary goods are often costly to transport and go through some stage of manufacturing in province of origin before export: such as forestry and logging to sawmills or pulp mills; metallic ores to smelters and refineries; and, perishable goods such as fish and certain agricultural products to food processors. Primary goods processed in the province of origin are not recorded as export trade flows, but can account for a significant portion of the value added of a manufactured good that is subsequently exported. Furthermore, primary goods that are directly exported, such as natural gas, crude oil, grains, fresh fruits and vegetables etc. yield a high value added in relation to the actual value of the export. Primary industries such as agriculture and fishing have a high employment to output ratio, albeit mostly seasonal jobs, while mining and the oil and gas generate very little jobs in relation to the value of output. Overall the export economic impact of primary industries is slightly higher for GDP than employment.

Chart 7A
Composition of Interprovincial Exports

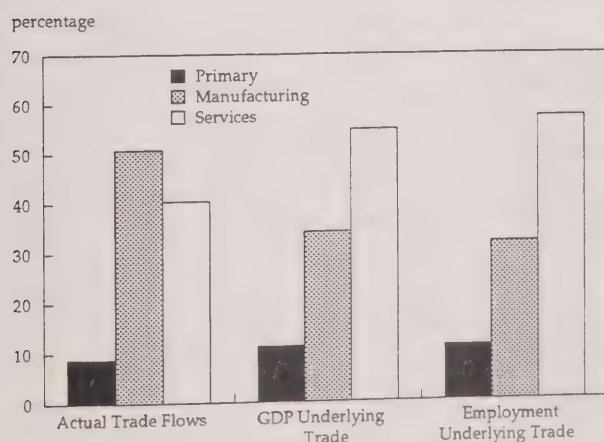


Chart 7B
Composition of International Exports

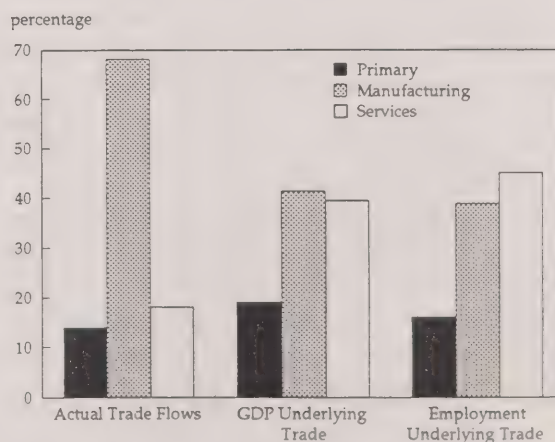


Table 4 - Industry Shares of GDP Generated by Exports

Total Exports		Interprovincial Exports		International Exports	
Industry	Share	Industry	Share	Industry	Share
Wholesale trade	8.6	Wholesale trade	10.6	Transportation equipment	10.1
Transportation equipment	6.9	Finance & real estate	9.2	Wholesale trade	7.0
Transportation	6.8	Transportation	7.5	Transportation	6.8
Business services	6.4	Business services	7.3	Mining	6.3
Finance & real estate	6.3	Communication services	5.9	Crude petroleum & natural gas	6.0
Crude petroleum & natural gas	5.4	Crude petroleum & natural gas	5.1	Business services	5.6
Paper & allied products	4.1	Food products	4.5	Paper & allied products	5.4
Mining	3.9	Chemicals & chemical products	4.2	Finance & real estate	4.1
Communication services	3.8	Agricultural & related services	3.4	Primary metal products	4.0
Chemicals & chemical products	3.6	Retail trade	3.4	Electrical & electronic products	3.5
Agricultural & related services	3.4	Electrical & electronic products	3.1	Utilities	3.4
Electrical & electronic products	3.4	Printing, publishing & allied	2.8	Chemicals & chemical products	3.3
Food products	3.3	Transportation equipment	2.5	Agricultural & related services	3.2
Primary metal products	2.9	Fabricated metal products	2.5	Fabricated metal products	2.3
Utilities	2.9	Utilities	2.4	Wood products	2.2
Fabricated metal products	2.4	Paper & allied products	2.2	Communication services	2.1
Retail trade	2.4	Primary metal products	1.8	Accommodation & food services	2.1
Accommodation & food services	2.0	Other services	1.6	Logging & forestry	2.1
Printing, publishing & allied	1.9	Accommodation & food services	1.6	Food products	2.0
Machinery & equipment	1.7	Clothing	1.6	Machinery & equipment	1.9
Wood products	1.7	Machinery & equipment	1.3	Retail trade	1.6
Other services	1.4	Primary textile & textile products	1.2	Other services	1.3
Logging & forestry	1.4	Mining	1.2	Printing, publishing & allied	1.1
Construction	1.1	Insurance	1.1	Construction	1.1
Clothing	0.9	Construction	1.1	Pipeline transport	1.0
Other manufacturing	0.9	Plastic products	1.0	Other manufacturing	1.0
Primary textile & textile products	0.9	Wood products	1.0	Fishing & trapping	0.8
Pipeline transport	0.9	Other manufacturing	0.9	Plastic products	0.7
Plastic products	0.8	Pipeline transport	0.7	Non-metallic mineral products	0.7
Insurance	0.8	Non-metallic mineral products	0.7	Primary textile & textile products	0.7
Non-metallic mineral products	0.7	Furniture & fixtures	0.7	Rubber products	0.7
Amusement & recreation services	0.6	Tobacco products	0.6	Amusement & recreation services	0.6
Rubber products	0.5	Amusement & recreation services	0.6	Insurance	0.5
Fishing & trapping	0.5	Logging & forestry	0.6	Services related to mineral extraction	0.5
Furniture & fixtures	0.5	Rubber products	0.4	Beverages	0.4
Services related to mineral extraction	0.4	Services related to mineral extraction	0.4	Storage & warehousing	0.3
Beverages	0.4	Storage & warehousing	0.3	Furniture & fixtures	0.3
Tobacco products	0.3	Refined petroleum & coal products	0.3	Clothing	0.3
Storage & warehousing	0.3	Beverages	0.3	Refined petroleum & coal products	0.2
Refined petroleum & coal products	0.2	Leather & allied products	0.2	Leather & allied products	0.1
Leather & allied products	0.2	Fishing & trapping	0.2	Educational services	0.1
Quarry & sand pit	0.1	Quarry & sand pit	0.2	Quarry & sand pit	0.1
Health services	0.1	Health services	0.1	Tobacco products	0.1
Educational services	0.1	Personal & household services	0.1		
Personal & household services	0.1				

Table 5 - Industry Shares of Employment Generated by Exports

Total Exports		Interprovincial Exports		International Exports	
Industry	Share	Industry	Share	Industry	Share
Wholesale trade	9.7	Wholesale trade	11.4	Transportation equipment	8.8
Business services	8.6	Business services	9.3	Wholesale trade	8.4
Agricultural & related services	8.1	Agricultural & related services	8.0	Business services	8.1
Transportation	7.2	Transportation	7.7	Agricultural & related services	7.9
Transportation equipment	5.9	Retail trade	7.2	Transportation	7.7
Retail trade	5.3	Finance & real estate	6.5	Accommodation & food services	5.8
Accommodation & food services	5.1	Accommodation & food services	4.0	Retail trade	3.7
Finance & real estate	4.6	Communication services	3.7	Paper & allied products	3.5
Electrical & electronic products	3.1	Food products	3.5	Electrical & electronic products	3.4
Food products	3.0	Other services	3.3	Primary metal products	3.3
Other services	3.0	Clothing	2.9	Fabricated metal products	3.0
Fabricated metal products	2.9	Fabricated metal products	2.8	Finance & real estate	2.9
Paper & allied products	2.7	Printing, publishing & allied	2.6	Other services	2.8
Communication services	2.5	Electrical & electronic products	2.6	Wood products	2.8
Primary metal products	2.4	Transportation equipment	2.3	Mining	2.6
Wood products	2.1	Chemicals & chemical products	2.3	Food products	2.4
Chemicals & chemical products	1.9	Paper & allied products	1.7	Machinery & equipment	2.0
Printing, publishing & allied	1.9	Primary textile & textile products	1.5	Logging & forestry	1.9
Clothing	1.8	Primary metal products	1.5	Fishing & trapping	1.7
Machinery & equipment	1.7	Insurance	1.4	Chemicals & chemical products	1.7
Mining	1.5	Machinery & equipment	1.3	Communication services	1.5
Other manufacturing	1.3	Wood products	1.2	Other manufacturing	1.3
Logging & forestry	1.3	Other manufacturing	1.2	Construction	1.3
Construction	1.2	Construction	1.1	Printing, publishing & allied	1.2
Primary textile & textile products	1.1	Plastic products	1.1	Crude petroleum & natural gas	1.1
Fishing & trapping	1.1	Furniture & fixtures	1.0	Utilities	1.1
Insurance	1.1	Crude petroleum & natural gas	0.9	Amusement & recreation services	1.0
Plastic products	1.0	Utilities	0.7	Plastic products	0.9
Crude petroleum & natural gas	1.0	Amusement & recreation services	0.7	Primary textile & textile products	0.8
Utilities	0.9	Non-metallic mineral products	0.6	Rubber products	0.8
Amusement & recreation services	0.9	Fishing & trapping	0.5	Insurance	0.7
Furniture & fixtures	0.8	Logging & forestry	0.5	Clothing	0.6
Non-metallic mineral products	0.6	Rubber products	0.5	Non-metallic mineral products	0.6
Rubber products	0.6	Mining	0.4	Furniture & fixtures	0.5
Storage & warehousing	0.4	Services related to mineral extraction	0.4	Storage & warehousing	0.5
Services related to mineral extraction	0.4	Leather & allied products	0.4	Services related to mineral extraction	0.5
Leather & allied products	0.3	Storage & warehousing	0.4	Beverages	0.2
Refined petroleum & coal products	0.2	Refined petroleum & coal products	0.2	Refined petroleum & coal products	0.2
Beverages	0.2	Tobacco products	0.2	Pipeline transport	0.2
Pipeline transport	0.1	Personal & household services	0.2	Leather & allied products	0.2
Personal & household services	0.1	Beverages	0.1	Educational services	0.1
Educational services	0.1	Quarry & sand pit	0.1	Personal & household services	0.1
Tobacco products	0.1	Pipeline transport	0.1	Quarry & sand pit	0.1
Quarry & sand pit	0.1	Health services	0.1	Tobacco products	0.0
Health services	0.1	Educational services	0.1	Health services	0.0

• Most of the Economic Returns from Interprovincial Trade Originate in the Service Sector

Service producing industries generate higher levels of GDP and employment from exports than manufacturing, even though the latter accounts for about 60 percent of the total value of provincial export flows -- more than double that of services. Manufacturing made up over half the total value of interprovincial trade, but accounted for only one third the economic benefits. More than fifty percent of GDP and employment underlying internal trade was traced to service producing industries, which represented 40 percent of the value of exchanges among province and territories. Service industries also generated about 40 percent of economic activity linked to international trade, even though services represented only 18 percent of all foreign sales. This indicates the extent to which services input into the chain of production of commodities sold outside Canada. The economic importance of services stem from two basic factors: (1) Services are generally labour intensive with wages and salaries accounting for 35.5 percent of gross output, compared to 19.4 percent in manufacturing, hence less dependent on inputs produced in other sectors yielding on average higher returns of GDP and employment in relation to the value of exports; and, (2) Services not directly exported contribute value added as intermediate inputs used in the production of goods for export.

Primary goods were a more important source of economic activity than indicated by their share of actual trade flows. Primary goods as observed in the export measures, also factored more prominently in international than in internal trade, owing in part to a higher level of direct sales abroad. The share of economic activity originating in the manufacturing sector was significantly lower than its share of export flows. This difference was more pronounced in foreign exports, than it was in interprovincial trade. Manufacturing industries accounted for only about 40 percent of total GDP and employment generated from foreign sales while foreign exports of manufactured goods represented over two-thirds of the total value of international

exports. A major factor was the automotive industry which relied heavily on imported parts.

• Service Producing Industries Topped the List of Economic Importance

The top five industries generating 40 percent of all GDP underlying interprovincial exports, were all service producing (Table 4). Service industries also occupied eight of the top ten spots (over 50 percent of total) for employment generated by interprovincial trade (Table 5). Industries mainly responsible for producing the top five manufactured goods exported within Canada, (26.9 percent of trade, Table 2) accounted for 17.1 percent of GDP and 15.1 of employment generated by interprovincial trade. Only two manufacturing industries placed in the top ten GDP list (food and chemical products at 4.5 percent and 4.2 percent respectively), while food was the only manufacturing industry to register in the employment top ten, contributing only 3.5 percent of all trade related employment. Primary goods industries high on the GDP list were oil and gas and agriculture registering 5.1 percent and 3.4 percent of GDP respectively, and agriculture accounting for 8 percent of all employment.

The transportation equipment industry was the number one contributor to value added (10.1 percent of GDP) and jobs (8.8 percent) underlying international exports despite a large foreign import content of parts. Manufacturers producing key goods for export abroad, paper, primary metals, and electrical products were also important in generating economic activity. Service producers were highly visible in the top ten list, with 4 industries generating nearly one quarter of all GDP and 5 industries creating over one third of all employment linked to international exports. Primary industries of greatest economic importance were mining, oil and gas with respect to GDP and agriculture for employment.

• Most Industries Primarily Dependent on Export Markets for Sales

Twenty five of the forty five industry groups sold at least 50 percent of their production to export markets within and outside Canada.

Table 6 - Dependence on Export Markets - Share of Industry Output Exported

Industry	Total	Interprovincial	Interprovincial / International	International
		(Share)		
Mining	89.7	6.5	6.4	76.8
Crude petroleum & natural gas	89.2	31.3	10.7	47.2
Fishing & trapping	88.8	11.8	6.4	70.6
Transportation equipment	88.2	12.8	3.1	72.3
Primary metal products	83.3	17.5	7.8	58.0
Paper & allied products	82.8	18.4	3.7	60.6
Rubber products	79.6	23.5	8.2	47.9
Storage & warehousing	78.3	28.4	7.9	42.0
Logging & forestry	74.4	10.7	3.8	59.9
Electrical & electronic products	73.2	29.6	3.0	40.6
Pipeline transport	72.4	22.9	6.8	42.6
Chemicals & chemical products	71.4	33.0	7.7	30.7
Primary textile & textile products	70.0	39.4	7.2	23.4
Tobacco products	69.2	59.7	0.7	8.8
Machinery & equipment	66.4	23.2	2.7	40.5
Plastic products	63.7	31.2	5.4	27.2
Wood products	63.5	15.9	1.8	45.8
Leather & allied products	61.6	41.6	2.0	17.9
Other manufacturing	60.0	24.7	2.2	33.2
Transportation	59.3	24.3	7.8	27.2
Agricultural & related services	59.1	26.2	2.9	30.0
Clothing	58.2	47.3	0.9	10.0
Fabricated metal products	56.6	24.5	4.0	28.2
Refined petroleum & coal products	52.3	22.6	6.0	23.7
Food products	50.0	32.1	1.6	16.3
Wholesale trade	48.8	25.5	4.1	19.2
Furniture & fixtures	44.7	28.0	0.3	16.4
Insurance	44.1	28.7	3.1	12.3
Printing, publishing & allied	43.8	28.4	3.2	12.2
Business services	41.3	20.1	3.1	18.2
Communication services	40.9	27.6	3.4	9.9
Services related to mineral extraction	39.8	14.8	5.4	19.7
Non-metallic mineral products	38.0	16.9	2.2	18.9
Other services	32.4	15.5	2.9	13.9
Utilities	29.4	9.5	2.3	17.7
Quarry & sand pit	28.6	16.6	2.2	9.9
Finance & real estate	25.2	15.8	2.2	7.2
Beverages	25.0	8.2	0.4	16.4
Accommodation & food services	22.7	8.4	0.7	13.7
Amusement & recreation services	20.9	8.9	0.6	11.4
Retail trade	11.9	7.3	0.9	3.7
Educational services	10.6	3.3	0.0	7.3
Construction	4.8	1.9	0.4	2.4
Personal & household services	2.0	1.1	0.1	0.7
Health services	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.1

Mining, oil and gas, and fishing were the most export oriented industries with nearly 90 percent of output either directly or indirectly sold out of province. In the manufacturing sector, transportation equipment, primary metals and paper products industries relied on export markets for sales of more than 80 percent of production. All these industries, with the exception of oil and gas were primarily geared to international exports. Provincial industries selling large percentages of production to export markets within Canada included: tobacco products, clothing, textiles, chemicals, food products, and electrical equipment.

• Industry Export Mapping

Industry Export Mappings (charts 8(A) to 8(F)) are scatter plots combining the two dimensions of industrial exports discussed earlier to simultaneously show: (1) The importance of an industry's exports to the economy (its contribution of GDP and employment generated from provincial exports); and, (2) The extent of an industry's dependence on export markets. In charts 8(A)-8(F), the vertical axis shows the percentage of GDP or employment that each industry contributes to the total economic activity underlying exports. The horizontal axis shows the share of industrial GDP and employment dependent on interprovincial and international markets. Each chart is sectorized into quadrants defined by the mid point between the origin and extreme value along each axis. Counter-clockwise from the origin, quadrant (I) represents industries that are neither major contributors to exports nor are highly dependent on exports; quadrant (II) contains industries that are highly dependent on exports, but contribute only modestly to the economic benefits derived from exports; quadrant (III) industries have a major impact on economic benefits derived from provincial exports and are also highly dependent on export markets; and quadrant (IV) industries are not highly dependent on exports but are nevertheless major contributors to economic activity generated by exports.

Only six industries fell in quadrants (III) and (IV), as major contributors to GDP and employment generated by *total* provincial exports (interprovincial plus international).

Wholesale trade, transportation equipment, transportation services and oil and gas industries were also highly dependent on exports, falling in quadrant (III). Financial and business services were the only industries in quadrant (IV) as major economic contributors not primarily dependent on export markets. About twenty industries fell in quadrant (II) (primarily producing for export markets) of which paper, mining, electrical, chemicals and primary metals ranked highest in terms of generating economic benefits from exports.

The tobacco industry was by far the most export oriented within Canada, selling over 60 percent of its production to other provinces, but contributed less than one percent of economic benefits derived from interprovincial trade. Industries with interprovincial sales that made large contributions to the economy and exported large proportions of their production within Canada, were transportation services, wholesale trade, business services, financial services, communications (GDP) and agriculture (employment). Industries in quadrant (II) (highly geared to internal exports but generating smaller economic benefits) were headed by: chemicals, oil and gas (GDP) and clothing (employment).

The transportation equipment industry was the clear leader in international exports with 75 percent of its total sales to markets abroad making the largest contribution to both GDP and employment. This was the only industry in quadrant (III) for employment, while the only other industries to share this quadrant for GDP were mining, paper and oil and gas. Industries with high economic returns from foreign sales, but less geared to international markets (quadrant (IV)) were: wholesale trade, transportation, and business services, as well as agriculture, and accommodation and food services for generating employment. Industries highly geared to international sales, but making smaller economic contributions were led by primary metals, forestry and fishing and wood products.

Chart 8 - Industry Export Mappings - Canada⁴

Chart 8A: GDP - Interprovincial

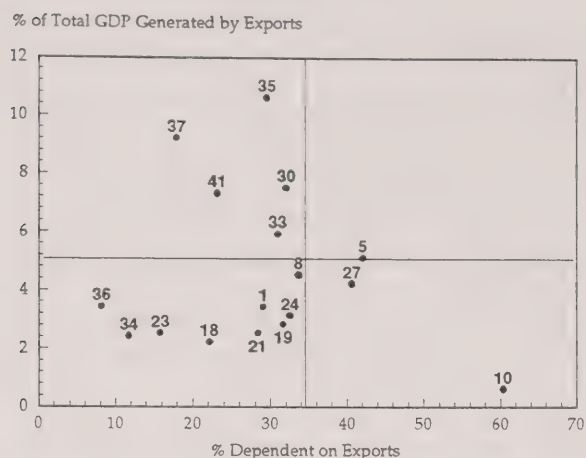


Chart 8B: Employment - Interprovincial

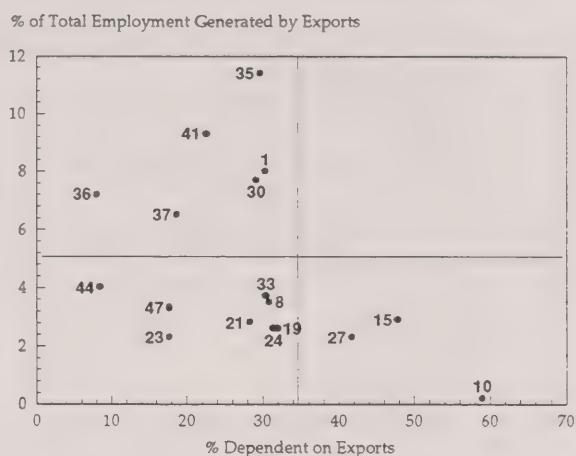


Chart 8C: GDP - International

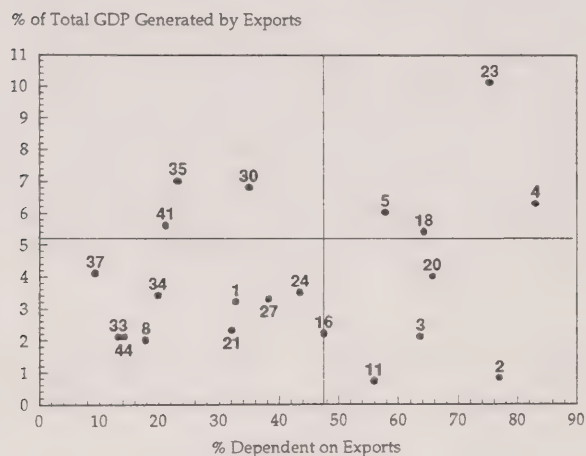


Chart 8D: Employment - International

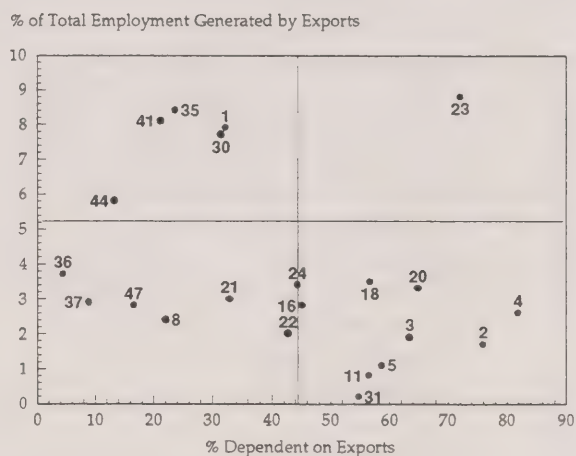


Chart 8E: GDP - Total

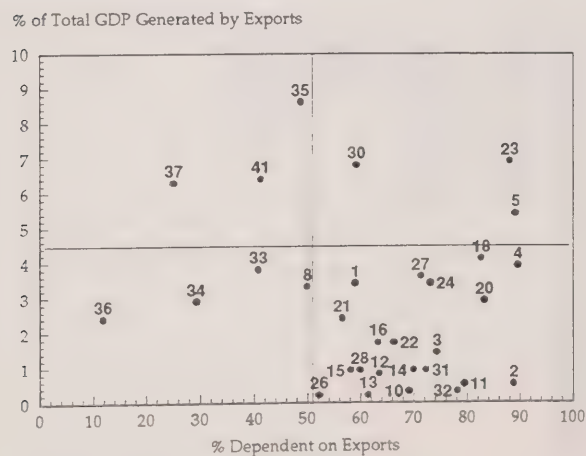


Chart 8F: Employment - Total



4. Industries are identified in Table 7 on page 28. Industries are included only if they record at least 50 percent on the horizontal axis OR 2 percent on the vertical axis.

Table 7 - Industry Export Mappings Identification

No.	Industry Title
1	Agricultural & related services
2	Fishing & trapping
3	Logging & forestry
4	Mining
5	Crude petroleum & natural gas
6	Quarry & sand pit
7	Services related to mineral extraction
8	Food products
9	Beverages
10	Tobacco products
11	Rubber products
12	Plastic products
13	Leather & allied products
14	Primary textile & textile products
15	Clothing
16	Wood products
17	Furniture & fixtures
18	Paper & allied products
19	Printing, publishing & allied products
20	Primary metal products
21	Fabricated metal products
22	Machinery & equipment
23	Transportation equipment
24	Electrical & electronic products
25	Non-metallic mineral products
26	Refined petroleum & coal products
27	Chemicals & chemical products
28	Other manufacturing
29	Construction
30	Transportation
31	Pipeline transport
32	Storage & warehousing
33	Communication services
34	Utilities
35	Wholesale trade
36	Retail trade
37	Finance & real estate
38	Insurance
39	Gov. royalties on natural resources
40	Owner occupied dwellings
41	Business services
42	Educational services
43	Health services
44	Accommodation & food services
45	Amusement & recreation services
46	Personal & household services
47	Other services

2. PROVINCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

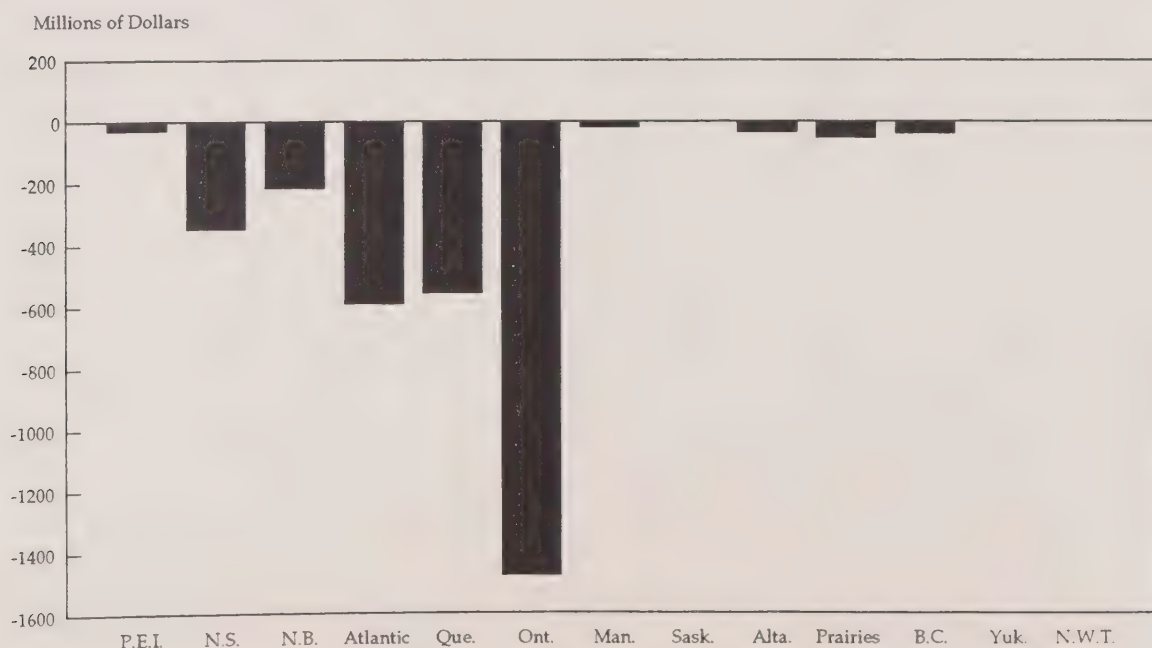
2.1 NEWFOUNDLAND

Nearly three-quarters of Newfoundland's \$3.5 billion exports were destined for international markets. About two-thirds of all imports, however, originated in Canada, resulting in a large interprovincial trade deficit of \$2.7 billion mitigated by an international surplus of \$654 million. In total about one third of the private sector economy (GDP and employment) was linked to exports, which is very much in line with the national average.

Newfoundland's number one export in 1990, refined petroleum (\$765 million - all international), had minimal impact on the trade balance since crude oil in the amount of \$710 million was all imported. Petroleum refining contributed \$20 million to GDP and created 247 jobs; small economic returns in relation to the magnitude of the export. This is the main reason why the ratios of both GDP and employment to exports were significantly lower for foreign sales than interprovincial exports.

Metallic ores and fish products factored prominently in both interprovincial and international exports. Other important areas of export included transportation and communication services to other provinces, sales of electricity to Quebec, and foreign sales of newsprint. The industries that primarily produce these commodities were also the major contributors to GDP and employment underlying exports. The fishing and trapping industry only directly exported about \$60 million, as most of total supply (nearly \$300 million) went to fish processing plants in the province that in turn sold most of their products to export markets. In total 95 percent of the output of the fishing and trapping industry was either directly or indirectly destined for export. Fishing and trapping coupled with food processing accounted for more than 40 percent of all jobs generated by exports. It is important to note, however, that this is highly seasonal employment. The mining and paper industries also exported nearly all their production making

Interprovincial Trade Balances - Newfoundland



significant contributions to GDP. Industries that stood out in generating economic activity from interprovincial exports were: fishing and trapping, food processing, transportation and communications (GDP and employment), as well as utilities for GDP. Each of these industries sold a significant share of their production to other provinces. Economic benefits derived from international sales largely originated in the following industries: fishing and trapping, mining, food, paper and wholesale trade, with each exporting more than 50 percent of their total output.

Imports from other provinces were topped by services (transportation, wholesale, business and financial) as well as refined petroleum products from within Atlantic Canada. Newfoundland also purchased a wide range of consumer and

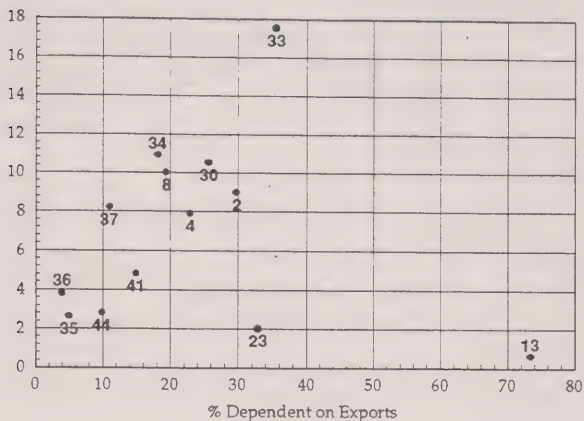
capital goods, mostly from Ontario. International imports, like in most other provinces were dominated by motor vehicles, machinery and equipment and electrical and communications equipment.

Newfoundland had a large trade deficit with all regions of Canada. The largest by far was a \$1.5 billion deficit with Ontario and a further half billion dollar shortfall in trade with other Atlantic provinces. This trade picture was also evident in the underlying economic interdependence, for both GDP and employment. For example; trade with Ontario accounted for about 4,000 jobs in Newfoundland and 25,000 in Ontario.

Industry Export Mappings - Newfoundland⁵

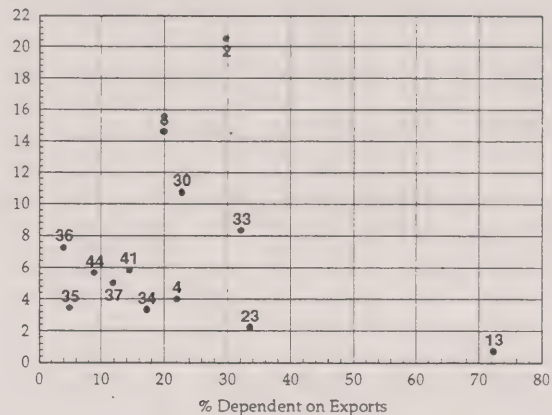
GDP - Interprovincial

% of Total GDP Generated by Exports



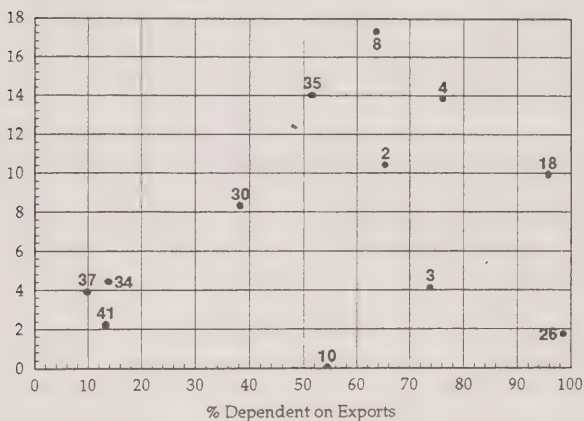
Employment - Interprovincial

% of Total Employment Generated by Exports



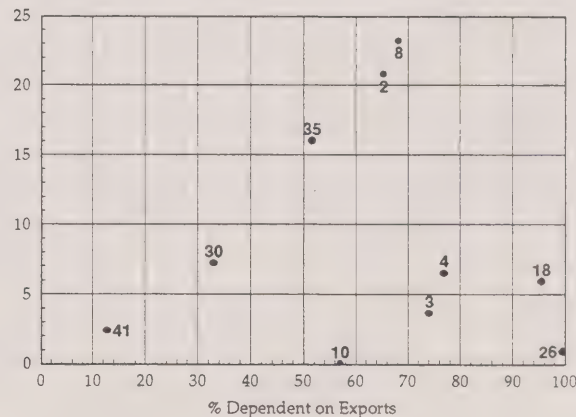
GDP - International

% of Total GDP Generated by Exports



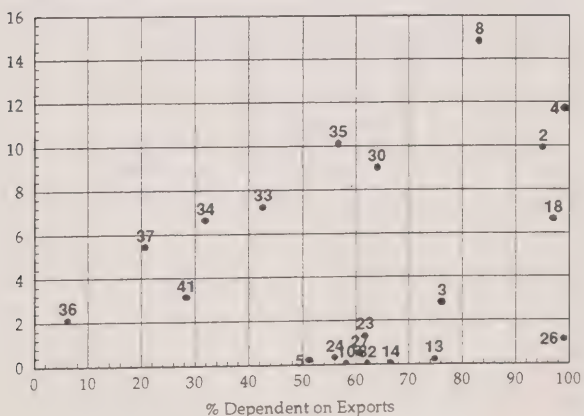
Employment - International

% of Total Employment Generated by Exports



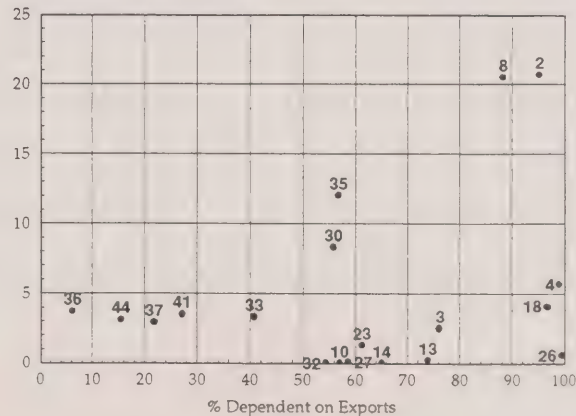
GDP - Total

% of Total GDP Generated by Exports



Employment - Total

% of Total Employment Generated by Exports



5. Industries are identified in Table 7 on page 28. Industries are included only if they record at least 50 percent on the horizontal axis OR 2 percent on the vertical axis.

NEWFOUNDLAND - TRADE SUMMARY 1990

Provincial Trade Totals (\$ millions)

	Total	Interprovincial	International
Exports	3,521	942	2,578
Imports	5,581	3,656	1,924
Balance	-2,060	-2,714	654

Summary of Economic Activity Related to Exports

	GDP Generated by Exports			Employment Created by Exports		
	\$Millions	Percentage of GDP	GDP per \$ Thousand of Exports	Number of Jobs	Percentage of Employment	Number of Jobs Per \$ Million of Exports
Total	1,784	32.5	507	42,363	36.6	12.0
Interprovincial	473	8.6	651	10,413	9.0	14.2
Interprovincial/International	141	2.6		3,007	2.6	
International	1,170	21.3	454	28,943	25.0	11.2

Commodities Most Exported

Total Exports	% Share	Interprovincial	% Share	International	% Share
Petroleum & coal products	21.7	Mining products	16.2	Petroleum & coal products	29.5
Mining products	17.9	Transportation & storage	14.6	Mining products	18.5
Food products	15.9	Food products	14.3	Food products	16.4
Paper & paper products	9.9	Communication services	11.7	Paper & paper products	13.3
Transportation & storage	9.7	Utilities	8.1	Wholesale trade services	9.7

Commodities Most Imported

Total Imports	% Share	Interprovincial	% Share	International	% Share
Mineral fuels	12.8	Transportation & storage	12.5	Mineral fuels	36.1
Transportation & storage	8.5	Wholesale trade services	11.7	Autos, trucks, other transp. equip.	12.9
Wholesale trade services	7.8	Food products	10.8	Machinery & equipment	8.2
Food products	7.6	Petroleum & coal products	7.5	Electrical & communication prod.	6.2
Autos, trucks, other transp. equip.	6.6	Finance, insurance & real estate	7.3	Misc. manufactured products	4.7

Provincial Trading Partners

	Destination of Exports		Origin of Imports	
	\$Million	% Share	\$Million	% Share
Atlantic Canada	198.0	21.0	788.8	21.6
Quebec	382.8	40.6	940.2	25.7
Ontario	258.5	27.4	1,736.3	47.5
Prairies	63.0	6.7	115.3	3.2
British Columbia	35.1	3.7	73.0	2.0
Territories	4.8	0.5	2.7	0.1

Industry Shares of GDP Generated by Exports

Total Exports	% Share	Interprovincial	% Share	International	% Share
Food products	14.8	Communication services	17.5	Food products	17.3
Mining	11.7	Utilities	10.9	Wholesale trade	14.0
Wholesale trade	10.1	Transportation	10.5	Mining	13.8
Fishing & trapping	9.9	Food products	10.0	Fishing & trapping	10.4
Transportation	9.0	Fishing & trapping	9.0	Paper & allied products	9.9

Industry Shares of Employment Generated by Exports

Total Exports	% Share	Interprovincial	% Share	International	% Share
Fishing & trapping	20.7	Fishing & trapping	20.5	Food products	23.2
Food products	20.5	Food products	14.6	Fishing & trapping	20.8
Wholesale trade	12.0	Transportation	10.7	Wholesale trade	16.0
Transportation	8.3	Communication services	8.3	Transportation	7.2
Mining	5.7	Retail trade	7.2	Mining	6.5

Industries Most Dependent on Export Markets

	Total Exports	Interprovincial	International
		(% of Output)	
Mining	99.3	23.0	76.2
Refined petroleum & coal products	99.2	0.4	98.8
Paper & allied products	97.2	1.3	95.9
Fishing & trapping	95.2	29.8	65.4
Food products	83.2	19.4	63.8

2.2 PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

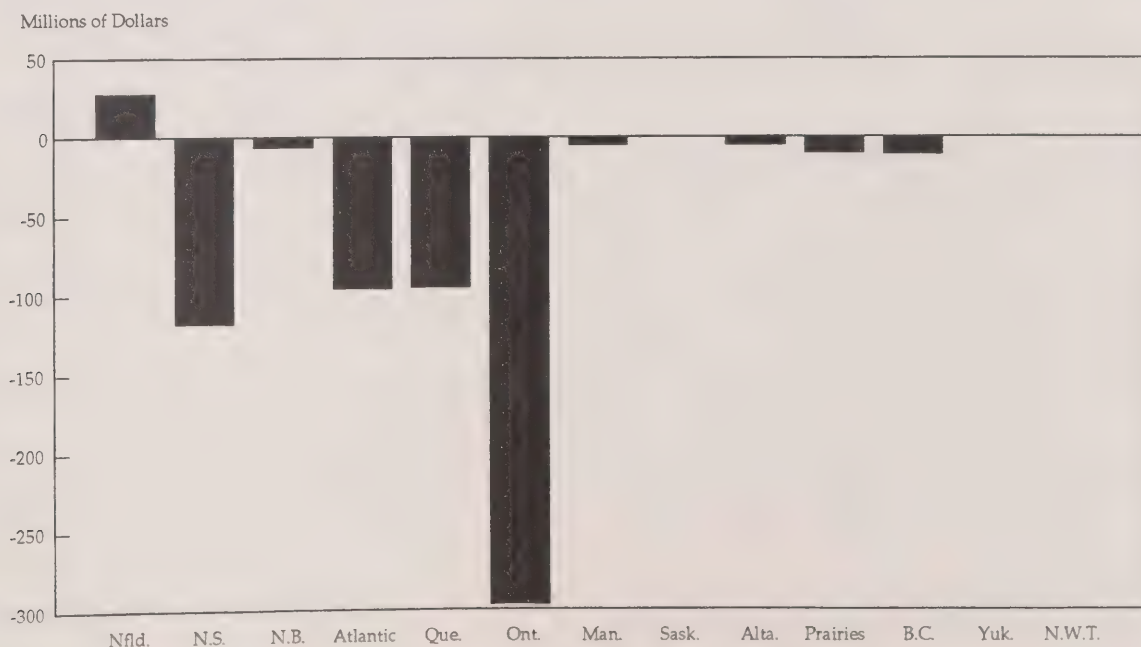
Exports from Prince Edward Island were mainly driven by agriculture, fishing and trapping, and tourism related industries. The major exports, interprovincial and international, were agriculture and food products, as well as accommodation and food services related to tourism. Prince Edward Island in 1990 was far more dependent on provincial than international export markets with interprovincial sales of \$554 million; more than twice the value of foreign sales. Purchases from other provinces were nearly double that of sales leaving an interprovincial trade deficit of more than half a billion dollars. Despite this large deficit, interprovincial trade created nearly as many jobs in Prince Edward Island as in the rest of Canada. International exports and imports were virtually in balance.

Total exports generated \$480 million of GDP and employment of nearly 16 thousand (44 percent of all private sector jobs). Ten thousand of these jobs, however, were centered in highly seasonal industries (agriculture, fishing and trapping, food processing, and accommodation and food

services). Even though interprovincial exports were far more important than international, the latter generated significantly more GDP and jobs per dollar of export than sales to other provinces. The food sector (agriculture, fishing and trapping, and food processing) which dominates foreign exports produces high levels of economic returns to exports since there is minimal reliance on imported inputs.

Prince Edward Island had stronger trade linkages within Atlantic Canada than with any other province or with the rest of world. This trade relationship generated almost identical levels of GDP in Prince Edward Island and in the rest of Atlantic Canada. Exports to other Atlantic provinces exceeded sales to Quebec and Ontario combined. Imports from other Atlantic provinces made up more than one-third the interprovincial total, and were topped only by purchases from Ontario.

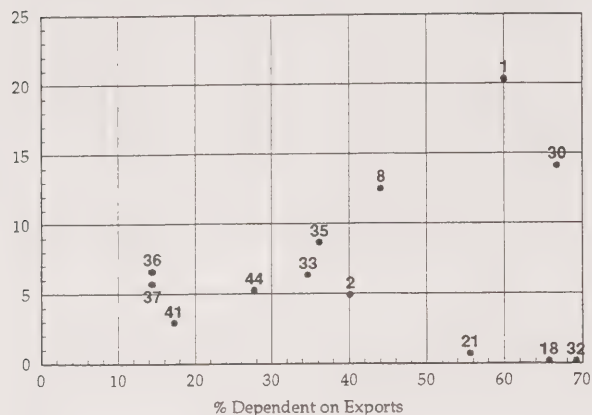
Interprovincial Trade Balances - Prince Edward Island



Industry Export Mappings - Prince Edward Island⁶

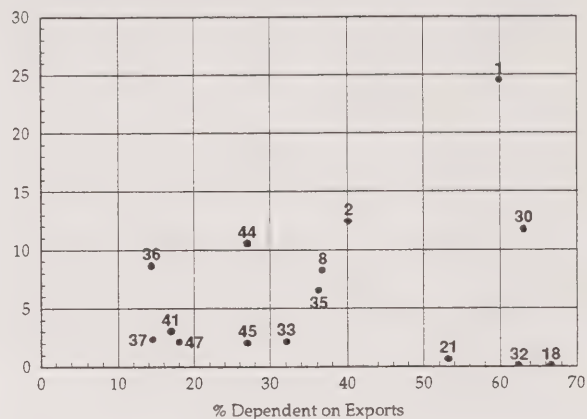
GDP - Interprovincial

% of Total GDP Generated by Exports



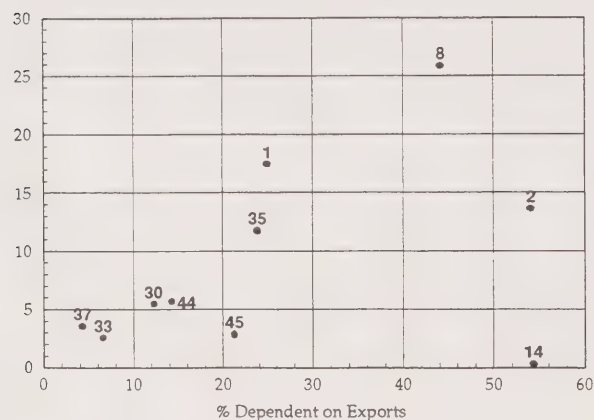
Employment - Interprovincial

% of Total Employment Generated by Exports



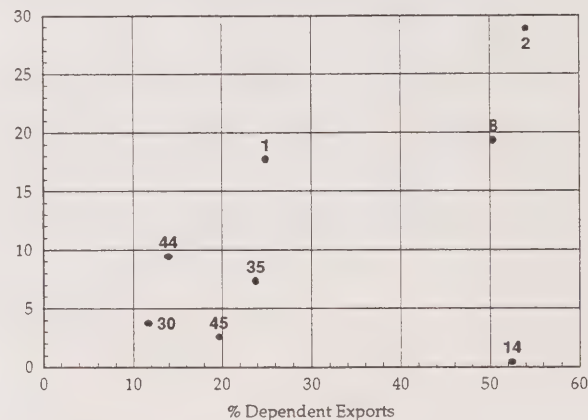
GDP - International

% of Total GDP Generated by Exports



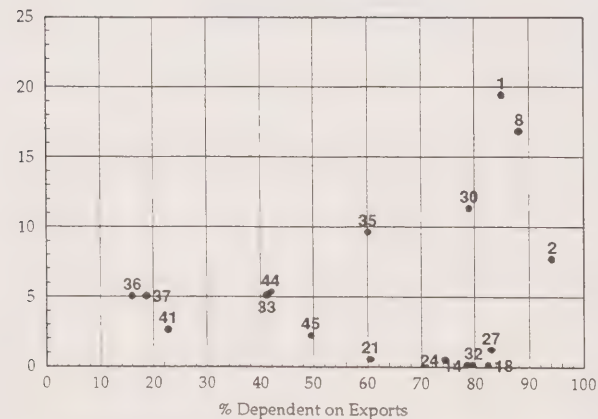
Employment - International

% of Total Employment Generated by Exports



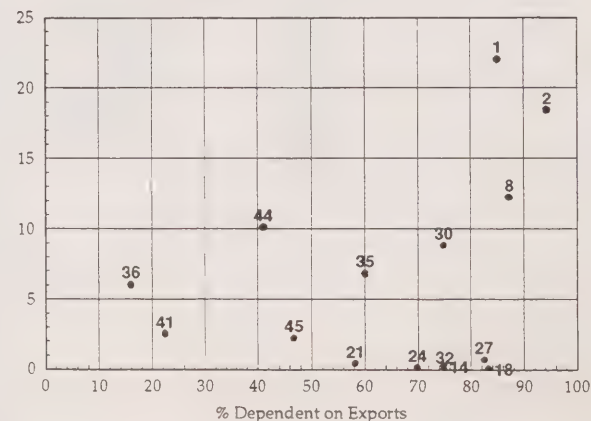
GDP - Total

% of Total GDP Generated by Exports



Employment - Total

% of Total Employment Generated by Exports



6. Industries are identified in Table 7 on page 28. Industries are included only if they record at least 50 percent on the horizontal axis OR 2 percent on the vertical axis.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND - TRADE SUMMARY 1990

Provincial Trade Totals (\$ millions)

	Total	Interprovincial	International
Exports	818	554	264
Imports	1,317	1,063	254
Balance	-499	-509	10

Summary of Economic Activity Related to Exports

	GDP Generated by Exports			Employment Created by Exports		
	\$Millions	Percentage of GDP	GDP per \$ Thousand of Exports	Number of Jobs	Percentage of Employment	Number of Jobs Per \$Million of Exports
Total	480	35.6	587	15,919	44.2	19.5
Interprovincial	280	20.8	584	8,532	23.7	18.2
Interprovincial/ International	43	3.2		1,559	4.3	
International	157	11.6	593	5,828	16.2	22.1

Commodities Most Exported

Total Exports	% Share	Interprovincial	% Share	International	% Share
Food products	28.2	Food products	23.1	Food products	38.7
Agricultural products	18.4	Transportation & storage	20.8	Agricultural products	21.9
Transportation & storage	16.7	Agricultural products	16.7	Wholesale trade services	11.0
Personal & other misc. services	11.7	Personal & other misc. services	12.2	Personal & other misc. services	10.7
Wholesale trade services	8.7	Wholesale trade services	7.6	Transportation & storage	8.1

Commodities Most Imported

Total Imports	% Share	Interprovincial	% Share	International	% Share
Transportation & storage	10.5	Transportation & storage	12.7	Auto, trucks, other transp. equip.	18.3
Wholesale trade services	8.7	Wholesale trade services	10.8	Machinery & equipment	11.8
Food products	8.0	Food products	8.7	Electrical & communication prod.	8.2
Autos, trucks, other transp. equip.	7.2	Petroleum & coal products	7.9	Misc. manufactured products	7.7
Petroleum & coal products	6.9	Personal & other misc. services	6.5	Chemicals & chemical products	5.7

Provincial Trading Partners

	Destination of Exports		Origin of Imports	
	\$Million	% Share	\$Million	% Share
Atlantic Canada	268.5	48.5	364.4	34.3
Quebec	107.1	19.3	202.6	19.1
Ontario	147.2	26.6	444.4	41.8
Prairies	21.7	3.9	31.7	3.0
British Columbia	9.1	1.6	19.9	1.9
Territories	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0

Industry Shares of GDP Generated by Exports

Total Exports	% Share	Interprovincial	% Share	International	% Share
Agricultural & related services	19.4	Agricultural & related services	20.3	Food products	25.8
Food products	16.8	Transportation	14.1	Agricultural & related services	17.4
Transportation	11.3	Food products	12.5	Fishing & trapping	13.6
Wholesale trade	9.6	Wholesale trade	8.6	Wholesale trade	11.7
Fishing & trapping	7.7	Retail trade	6.6	Accommodation & food services	5.6

Industry Shares of Employment Generated by Exports

Total Exports	% Share	Interprovincial	% Share	International	% Share
Agricultural & related services	22.0	Agricultural & related services	24.5	Fishing & trapping	28.8
Fishing & trapping	18.4	Fishing & trapping	12.4	Food products	19.3
Food products	12.2	Transportation	11.7	Agricultural & related services	17.7
Accommodation & food services	10.1	Accommodation & food services	10.5	Accommodation & food services	9.4
Transportation	8.8	Retail trade	8.6	Wholesale trade	7.3

Industries Most Dependent on Export Markets

	Total Exports	Interprovincial	International
		(% of Output)	
Fishing & trapping	94.3	40.2	54.1
Food products	88.3	44.1	44.2
Agricultural & related services	85.1	60.1	25.0
Chemicals & chemical prod.	83.1	49.7	33.4
Paper & allied products	82.6	65.8	16.8

2.3 NOVA SCOTIA

Nova Scotia was the only province with sizeable deficits in both interprovincial and international trade (\$3.1 billion and \$1.6 billion respectively). Trade links within Canada were much stronger than with the rest of the world. Even though interprovincial exports were 30 percent greater than foreign sales, the latter generated higher economic returns in terms of underlying GDP and employment. This result can be attributed to two industry sectors. The petroleum and refining industry yielded low economic returns relative to the value of interprovincial exports because crude oil was imported and the industry is not labour intensive. Also, the labour intensive fishing and trapping industry provided high employment returns from foreign sales (as in Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island).

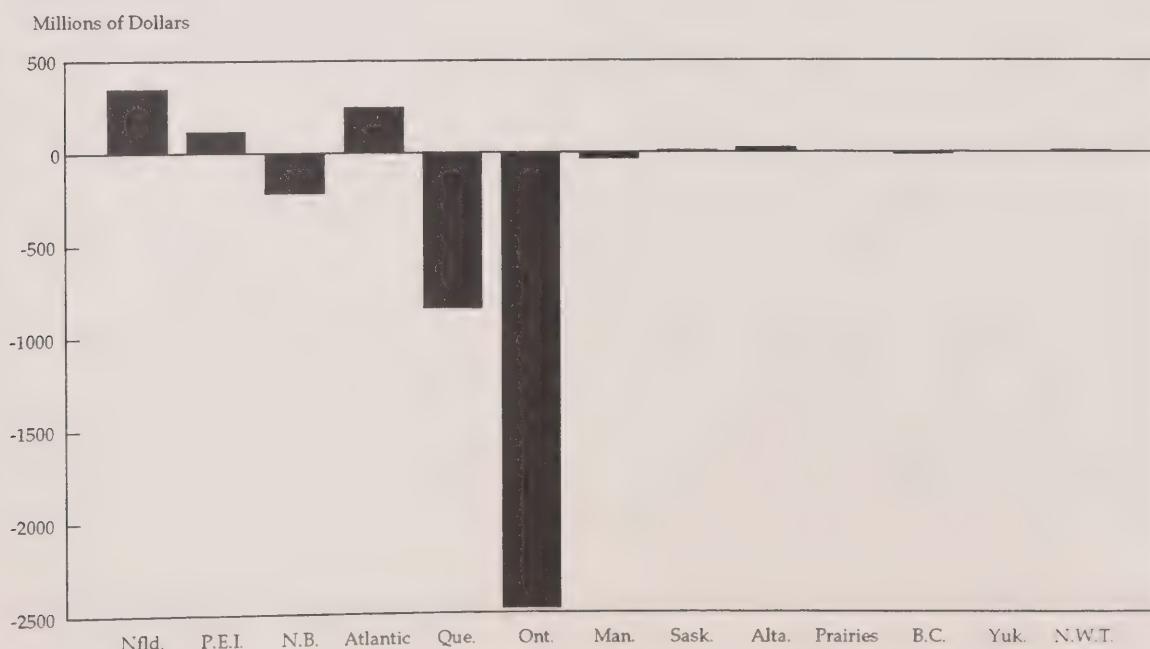
Only motor vehicles factored prominently in both internal and external exports. Other important interprovincial sales included petroleum products (to other Atlantic provinces), transportation services, communications and wholesale trade. Foreign exports were headed by food products, paper

products and motor vehicle tires. About one-third of Nova Scotia's \$3 billion internal trade deficit was associated with progress payments under the Canadian Patrol Frigate Program which are treated as imports⁷. A major portion of electrical and communications equipment imports, from domestic and foreign sources, were for navigation and marine communications purposes.

Nova Scotia had a trade surplus with other Atlantic provinces. Purchases from the rest of Atlantic Canada would be quite small except for the high value of imports from New Brunswick

7. Progress payments reflect the value of work put in place for major purchases and sales of capital equipment that are not completed and delivered in a single year. In this case, the Canadian Patrol Frigate program is a multi-billion dollar venture that calls for the delivery of 12 ships over a period of several years: 7 to be delivered to Nova Scotia and 5 to British Columbia. In the reference year 1990 no frigates had yet been delivered, but the program has been in operation for a number of years with progress payments of about \$900 million in 1990 and about \$4 billion up to 1990.

Interprovincial Trade Balances - Nova Scotia



under the Canadian Patrol Frigate Program. Exports within Atlantic Canada nearly equalled the value of sales to Central Canada. Three-quarters of Nova Scotia's interprovincial imports originated in Ontario and Quebec resulting in a \$3.3 billion deficit with Central Canada (mostly Ontario). Exports to the two largest provinces generated 20,000 jobs in Nova Scotia while imports created 64,000 jobs in Central Canada. Trade with Western provinces yielded almost equal albeit small economic returns in each region.

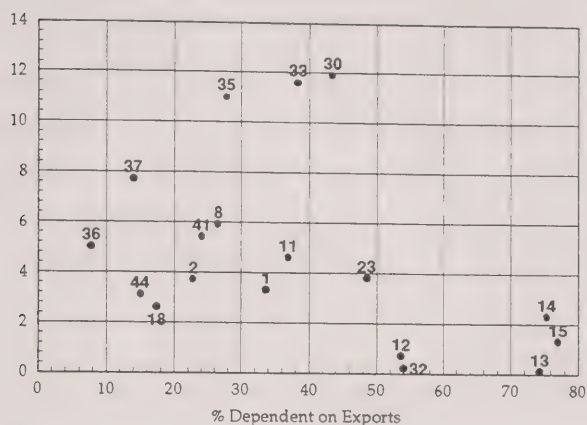
Industries most dependent on exports (over 90 percent of output) were fishing and trapping, paper products and rubber products. They also factored prominently in the Nova Scotia

economy. Other industries exporting large shares of their output generating major economic benefits included: food processing, transportation services, communications and wholesale trade. Industries contributing the most economic activity through interprovincial sales were all service producing in areas of transportation, communications and wholesale trade. Leather products, clothing and textile industries exported about three-quarters of their production to other Canadian provinces. Industries that stood out as major players in international markets were: fishing and trapping, food processing, paper products and rubber products.

Industry Export Mappings - Nova Scotia⁸

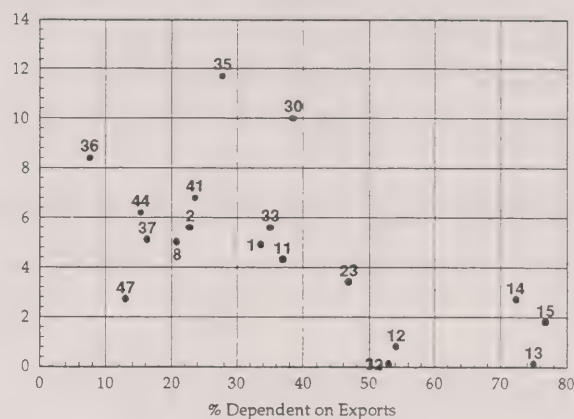
GDP - Interprovincial

% of Total GDP Generated by Exports



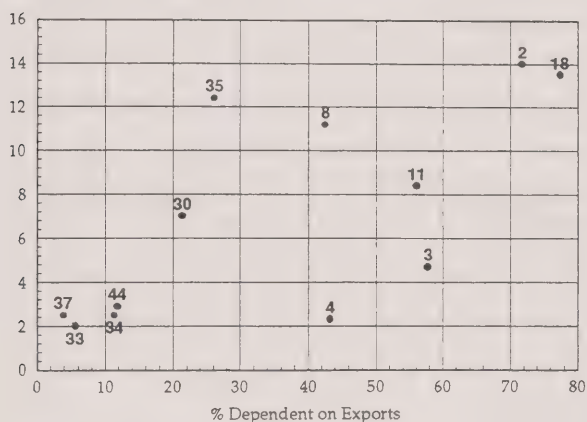
Employment - Interprovincial

% of Total Employment Generated by Exports



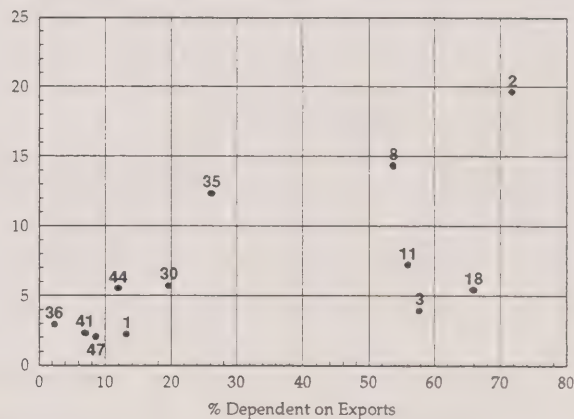
GDP - International

% of Total GDP Generated by Exports



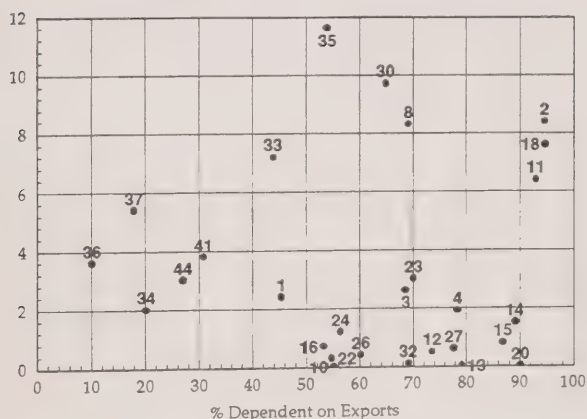
Employment - International

% of Total Employment Generated by Exports



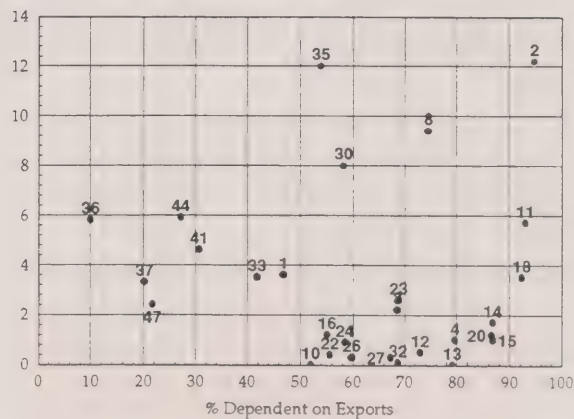
GDP - Total

% of Total GDP Generated by Exports



Employment - Total

% of Total Employment Generated by Exports



8. Industries are identified in Table 7 on page 28. Industries are included only if they record at least 50 percent on the horizontal axis OR 2 percent on the vertical axis.

NOVA SCOTIA - TRADE SUMMARY 1990

Provincial Trade Totals (\$ millions)

	Total	Interprovincial	International
Exports	6,014	3,395	2,619
Imports	10,673	6,464	4,209
Balance	-4,659	-3,069	-1,590

Summary of Economic Activity Related to Exports

	GDP Generated by Exports			Employment Created by Exports		
	\$Millions	Percentage of GDP	GDP per \$ Thousand of Exports	Number of Jobs	Percentage of Employment	Number of Jobs Per \$Million of Exports
Total	3,216	30.1	534	82,248	33.7	13.7
Interprovincial	1,429	13.4	515	35,856	14.7	12.8
Interprovincial/International	323	3.0		7,570	3.1	
International	1,464	13.7	559	38,822	15.9	14.8

Commodities Most Exported

Total Exports	% Share	Interprovincial	% Share	International	% Share
Food products	14.0	Petroleum & coal products	14.9	Food products	22.5
Transportation & storage	10.0	Transportation & storage	12.4	Paper & paper products	17.5
Paper & paper products	9.7	Wholesale trade services	8.4	Rubber, leather, plastic fab. prod.	10.2
Petroleum & coal products	9.6	Food products	7.4	Wholesale trade services	9.8
Wholesale trade services	9.0	Communication services	6.1	Transportation & storage	7.0

Commodities Most Imported

Total Imports	% Share	Interprovincial	% Share	International	% Share
Autos, trucks, other transp. equip.	12.6	Autos, trucks, other transp. equip.	10.9	Mineral fuels	22.6
Mineral fuels	9.2	Transportation & storage	9.9	Autos, trucks, other transp. equip.	15.2
Electrical & communication prod.	7.1	Food products	9.9	Machinery & equipment	9.6
Food products	7.0	Wholesale trade services	9.3	Electrical & communication prod.	8.4
Transportation & storage	6.6	Business services	6.6	Misc. manufactured products	4.9

Provincial Trading Partners

	Destination of Exports		Origin of Imports	
	\$Million	% Share	\$Million	% Share
Atlantic Canada	1,414.2	41.7	1,165.4	18.0
Quebec	682.3	20.1	1,528.9	23.7
Ontario	851.4	25.1	3,328.2	51.5
Prairies	263.6	7.8	262.4	4.1
British Columbia	158.3	4.7	169.7	2.6
Territories	21.2	0.6	8.5	0.1

Industry Shares of GDP Generated by Exports

Total Exports	% Share	Interprovincial	% Share	International	% Share
Wholesale trade	11.6	Transportation	11.9	Fishing & trapping	14.0
Transportation	9.7	Communication services	11.6	Paper & allied products	13.5
Fishing & trapping	8.4	Wholesale trade	11.0	Wholesale trade	12.4
Food products	8.3	Finance & real estate	7.7	Food products	11.2
Paper & allied products	7.6	Food products	5.9	Rubber products	8.4

Industry Shares of Employment Generated by Exports

Total Exports	% Share	Interprovincial	% Share	International	% Share
Fishing & trapping	12.2	Wholesale trade	11.7	Fishing & trapping	19.6
Wholesale trade	12.0	Transportation	10.0	Food products	14.3
Food products	9.4	Retail trade	8.4	Wholesale trade	12.3
Transportation	8.0	Business services	6.8	Rubber products	7.2
Accommodation & food services	5.9	Accommodation & food services	6.2	Transportation	5.7

Industries Most Dependent on Export Markets

	Total Exports	Interprovincial	International
		(% of Output)	
Paper & allied products	94.9	17.5	77.4
Fishing & trapping	94.7	22.8	71.8
Rubber products	93.1	37.0	56.1
Primary metal products	90.2	38.8	51.4
Primary textile & textile prod.	89.2	75.4	13.8

2.4 NEW BRUNSWICK

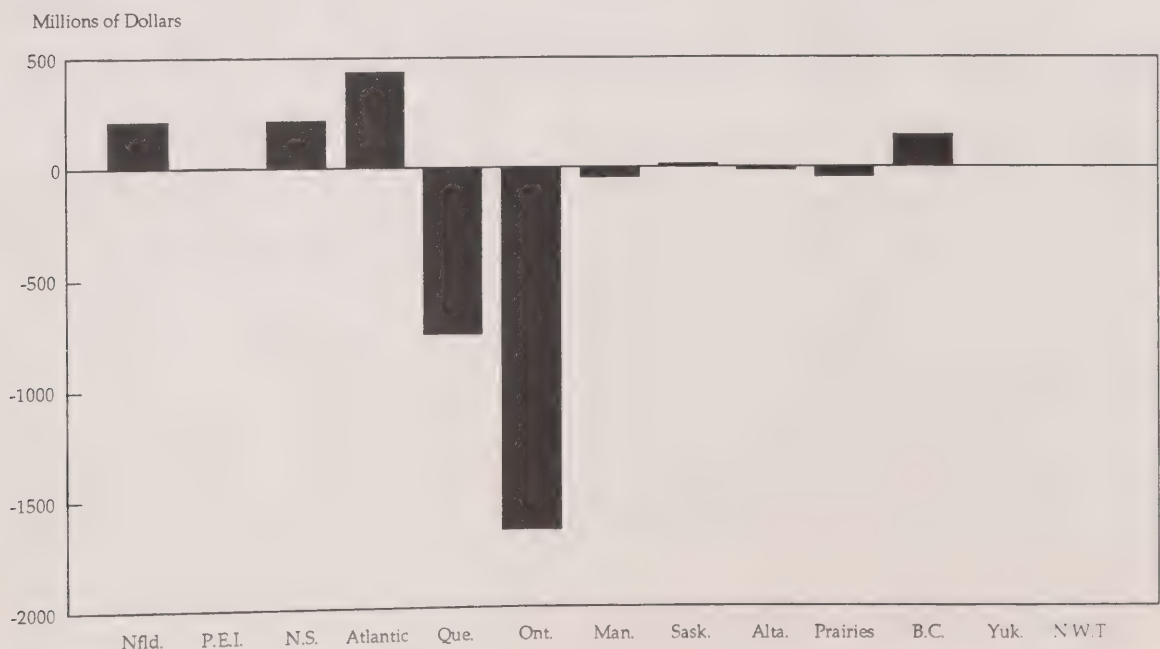
New Brunswick in 1990 had a total trade deficit of \$1.9 billion, nearly all interprovincial. As in Nova Scotia, international exports yielded higher economic returns in terms of GDP and employment than sales to other provinces. Also like its Atlantic neighbour, refined petroleum played a role in this difference, but to a lesser extent, since New Brunswick also had significant markets in the eastern United States.

New Brunswick is the principle producer of ships for Department of Defence under the Canadian Patrol Frigate Program. Exports valued in terms of progress payments for the construction of frigates (Footnote 7 page 39) were the main force behind a trade surplus within the Atlantic region and with British Columbia (future destinations of the completed frigates). New Brunswick had a trade deficit with all remaining regions. Trade linkages with Quebec, rivaled those with Ontario. Exports to Quebec of more than \$1 billion were nearly 60 percent higher than those to Ontario. Sales to Quebec included nearly \$600 million in manufactured goods led by food products, and services

totalling \$320 million. The economic linkages underlying these trade ties, however, strongly favored Quebec generating \$1.2 billion of GDP and 23,000 jobs compared to only half a billion of GDP and employment of 11,000 in New Brunswick. Imports from Ontario slightly exceeded those from Quebec (\$2.3 billion and \$1.8 billion respectively) leaving a hefty trade deficit of \$1.7 billion with Canada's largest provincial economy.

Foods products, transportation services and refined petroleum were important export commodities to both Canadian and foreign destinations. Paper products made up one third of all international sales, with the paper industry generating 17 percent of GDP and 12 percent of total employment derived from exports abroad. Industries making the largest economic contributions through interprovincial exports were transportation services, wholesale trade and food processing.

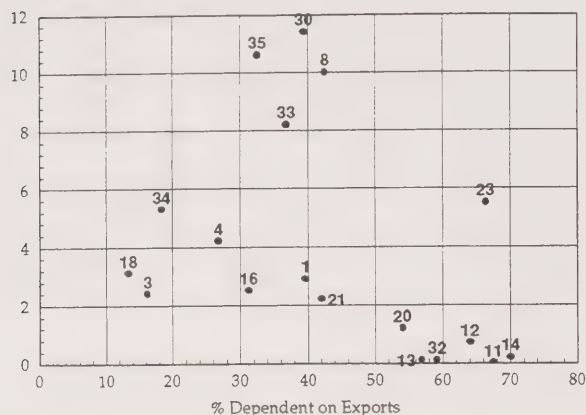
Interprovincial Trade Balances - New Brunswick



Industry Export Mappings - New Brunswick⁹

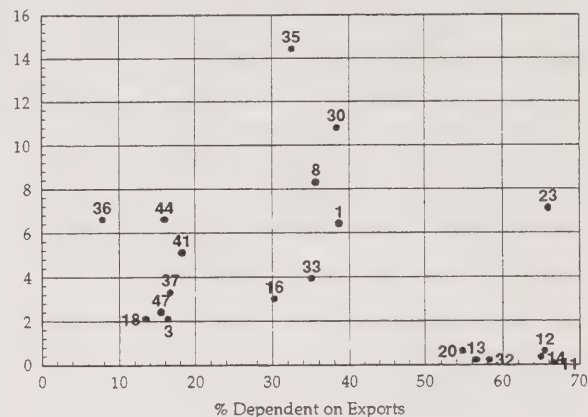
GDP - Interprovincial

% of Total GDP Generated by Exports



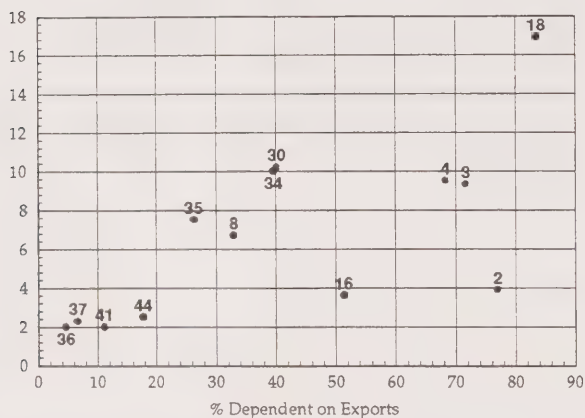
Employment - Interprovincial

% of Total Employment Generated by Exports



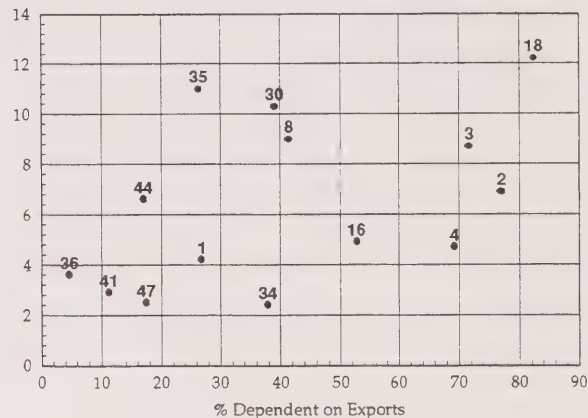
GDP - International

% of Total GDP Generated by Exports



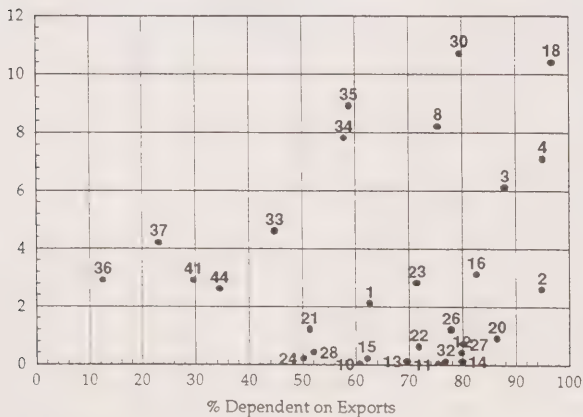
Employment - International

% of Total Employment Generated by Exports



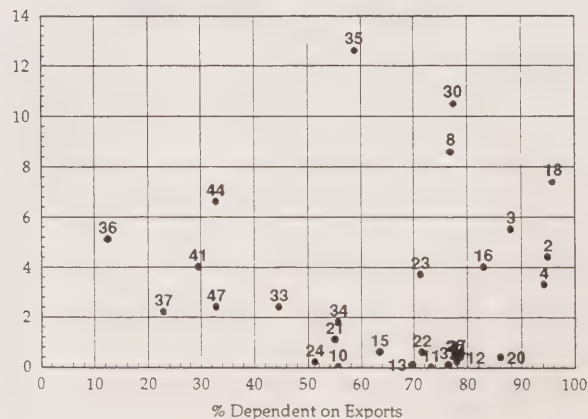
GDP - Total

% of Total GDP Generated by Exports



Employment - Total

% of Total Employment Generated by Exports



9. Industries are identified in Table 7 on page 28. Industries are included only if they record at least 50 percent on the horizontal axis OR 2 percent on the vertical axis.

NEW BRUNSWICK - TRADE SUMMARY 1990

Provincial Trade Totals (\$ Millions)

	Total	Interprovincial	International
Exports	7,139	3,605	3,534
Imports	9,083	5,457	3,626
Balance	-1,945	-1,852	-92

Summary of Economic Activity Related to Exports

	GDP Generated By Exports			Employment Created By Exports		
	\$Millions	Percentage of GDP	GDP per \$ Thousand of Exports	Number of Jobs	Percentage of Employment	Number of Jobs Per \$ Million of Exports
Total	3,623	41.3	507	81,605	42.7	11.4
Interprovincial	1,438	16.4	469	34,366	18.0	10.9
Interprovincial/International	255	2.9		5,120	2.7	
International	1,930	22.0	546	42,119	22.0	11.9

Commodities Most Exported

Total Exports	% Share	Interprovincial	% Share	International	% Share
Paper & paper products	18.7	Autos, trucks, other transp. equip.	16.7	Paper & paper products	33.1
Food products	11.7	Food products	14.2	Transportation & storage	10.4
Transportation & storage	10.4	Petroleum & coal products	11.0	Food products	9.0
Petroleum & coal products	8.8	Transportation & storage	10.4	Mining products	7.8
Autos, trucks, other transp. equip.	8.6	Wholesale trade services	6.6	Petroleum & coal products	6.7

Commodities Most Imported

Total Imports	% Share	Interprovincial	% Share	International	% Share
Electrical & communication prod.	9.0	Wholesale trade services	10.7	Mineral fuels	19.1
Mineral fuels	7.7	Transportation & storage	9.5	Electrical & communication prod.	15.1
Food products	7.0	Food products	9.1	Autos, trucks, other transp. equip.	9.5
Wholesale trade services	6.5	Finance, insurance & real estate	6.9	Machinery & equipment	7.9
Transportation & storage	6.4	Chemicals & chemical prod.	5.7	Petroleum & coal products	5.1

Provincial Trading Partners

	Destination of Exports		Origin of Imports	
	\$Million	% Share	\$Million	% Share
Atlantic Canada	1,383.7	38.4	945.8	17.3
Quebec	1,065.2	29.6	1,818.4	33.3
Ontario	679.1	18.8	2,324.9	42.6
Prairies	166.3	4.6	209.3	3.8
British Columbia	304.1	8.4	157.1	2.9
Territories	6.0	0.2	1.7	0.0

Industry Shares of GDP Generated by Exports

Total Exports	% Share	Interprovincial	% Share	International	% Share
Transportation	10.7	Transportation	11.4	Paper & allied products	16.9
Paper & allied products	10.4	Wholesale trade	10.6	Transportation	10.2
Wholesale trade	8.9	Food products	10.0	Utilities	10.0
Food products	8.2	Communication services	8.2	Mining	9.5
Utilities	7.8	Finance & real estate	6.5	Logging & forestry	9.3

Industry Shares of Employment Generated by Exports

Total Exports	% Share	Interprovincial	% Share	International	% Share
Wholesale trade	12.6	Wholesale trade	14.4	Paper & allied products	12.2
Transportation	10.5	Transportation	10.8	Wholesale trade	11.0
Food products	8.6	Food products	8.3	Transportation	10.3
Paper & allied products	7.4	Transportation equipment	7.1	Food products	9.0
Accommodation & food services	6.6	Retail trade	6.6	Logging & forestry	8.7

Industries Most Dependent on Export Markets

	Total Exports	Interprovincial	International
		(% of Output)	
Paper & allied products	97.0	13.4	83.6
Mining	95.2	26.8	68.4
Fishing & trapping	95.0	18.1	77.0
Logging & forestry	88.0	16.3	71.7
Primary metal products	86.5	54.1	32.5

2.5 QUEBEC

Quebec was the only province other than Ontario to record an interprovincial trade surplus (\$2.6 billion). Trade linkages (exports plus imports) with other provinces and with the rest of the world were nearly of equal value, but the latter resulted in a trade deficit of \$6.6 billion. Quebec exported more within Canada than to markets abroad while it was the reverse for imports. Overall Quebec manufacturing was almost evenly split in its exports to Canadian and foreign markets, while services were a far more important element of interprovincial sales (\$10.6 billion versus \$5.4 billion).

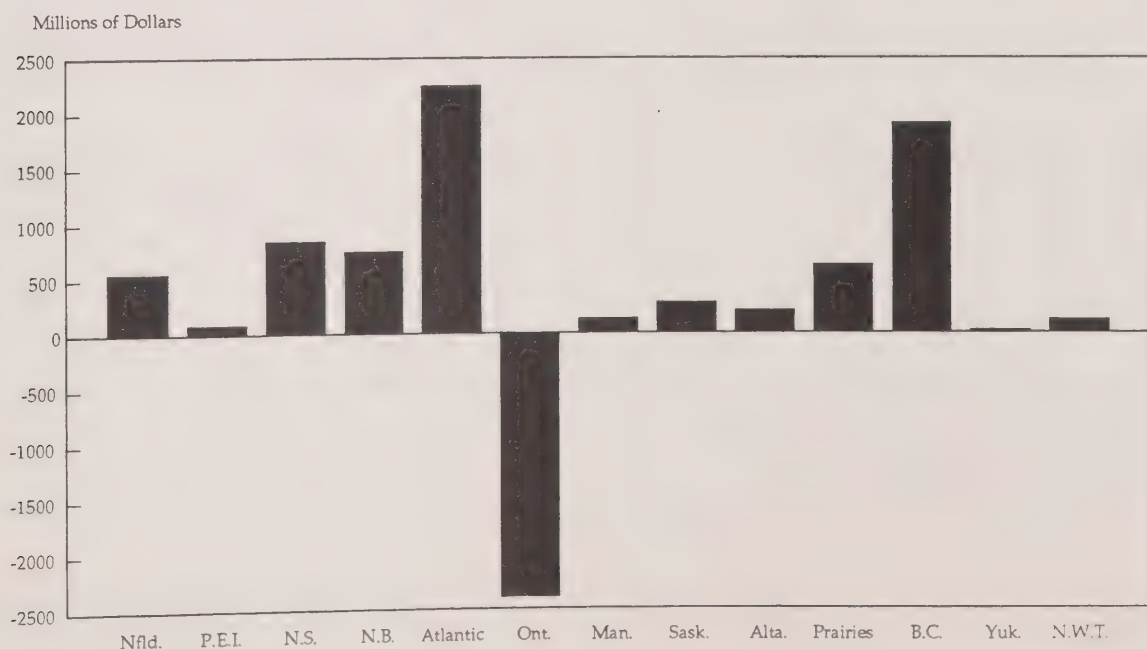
Exports generated 722,000 jobs: 415,000 linked to interprovincial sales, of which 55,000 supported sales of intermediate inputs to produce commodities for international export in other provinces (mainly Ontario), and 307,000 jobs underlying goods and services produced and exported abroad from Quebec. GDP associated with provincial exports was nearly equal for internal and foreign destinations. The returns of GDP to exports were slightly higher for

international, while employment yields were marginally higher for interprovincial sales.

Quebec and Ontario were by far each other's largest provincial trading partners. Ontario provided a market for more than 60 percent of Quebec's interprovincial exports while 40 percent of all Ontario sales to other provinces were destined for Quebec (nearly three-quarters of all Quebec's imports from the rest of Canada). Trade exceeded \$20 billion in each direction, generating \$11.2 billion of GDP in Quebec and \$13.1 billion in Ontario. Employment underlying this trade partnership accounted for about a quarter of a million jobs in each province.

Quebec had a merchandise trade surplus of \$1.3 billion with Ontario which was more than negated by a \$3.7 billion deficit in services, mostly concentrated in the financial and business service sectors. Most categories of manufactured goods were extensively traded in both directions with Quebec having a definitive advantage in: meat and dairy products; clothing and textiles; lumber and paper products; and, petroleum

Interprovincial Trade Balances - Quebec



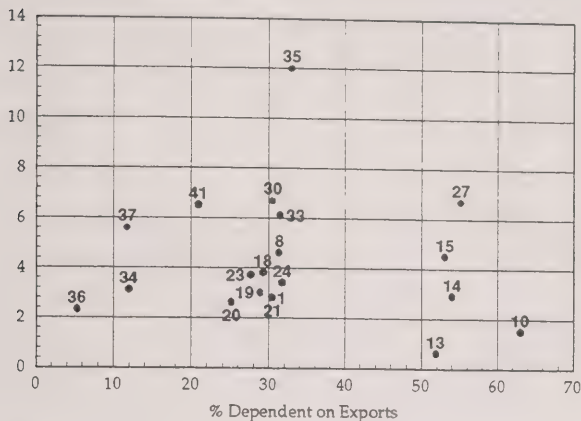
products. Ontario had the edge in sales of: fruit and vegetable products; machinery and equipment, motor vehicles; and, electrical and electronic goods. Quebec exported twice as much to Atlantic Canada than it imported. This supremacy was even more pronounced in GDP and employment underlying this trade relationship. Quebec also had a \$1.6 billion trade surplus with British Columbia. Trade with the Prairie provinces was more balanced, with sales of a wide range of manufactured goods led by clothing, metal products, electrical and communication products and chemical products. Purchases of goods were dominated by oil and gas and meat products. Trade in services with the Prairie provinces was extensive in both directions with exports of \$1.7 billion and imports of \$1.3 billion.

Manufacturing industries that were highly export oriented and made major contributions to the economy were: primary metals, transportation equipment, paper products and chemicals. Collectively these industries amassed nearly one quarter of total GDP derived from exports. Sales of chemical producers were primarily to other provinces while the other three industries were more geared to international markets. Large economic benefits were also generated from exports originating in wholesaling, transportation and business service industries. These three service sector industries generated more than one quarter of total employment attributed to exports and were an important part of both interprovincial and foreign sales. Interprovincial exports originating in clothing and textile industries also made important economic contributions.

Industry Export Mappings - Quebec¹⁰

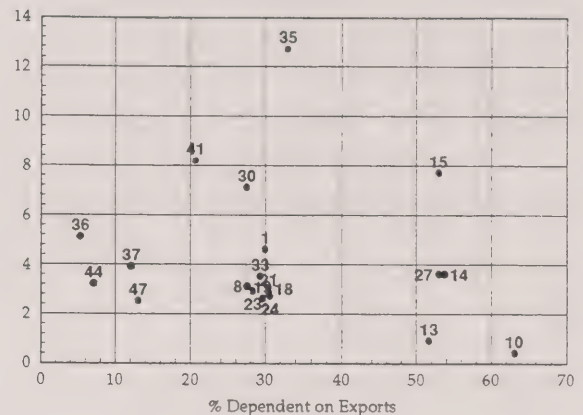
GDP - Interprovincial

% of Total GDP Generated by Exports



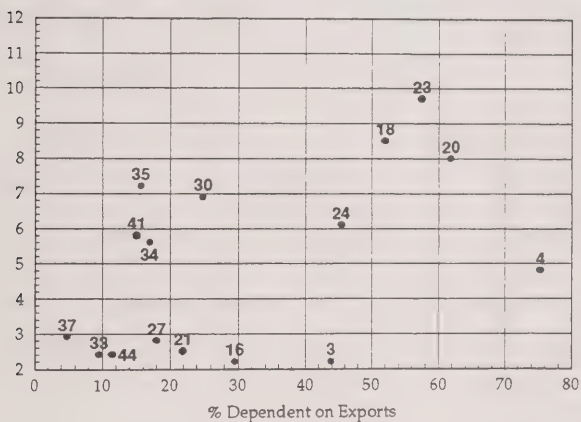
Employment - Interprovincial

% of Total Employment Generated by Exports



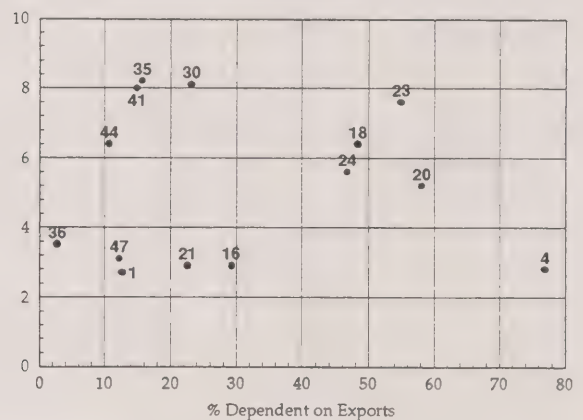
GDP - International

% of Total GDP Generated by Exports



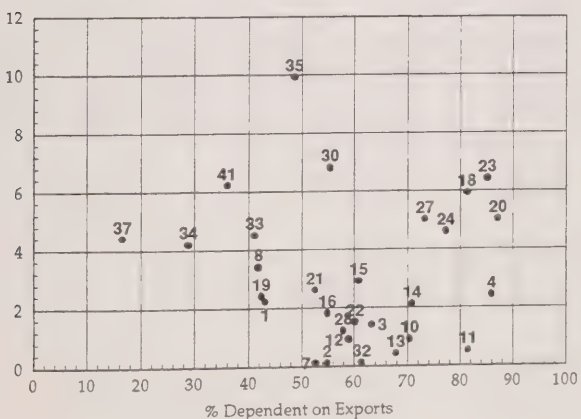
Employment - International

% of Total Employment Generated by Exports



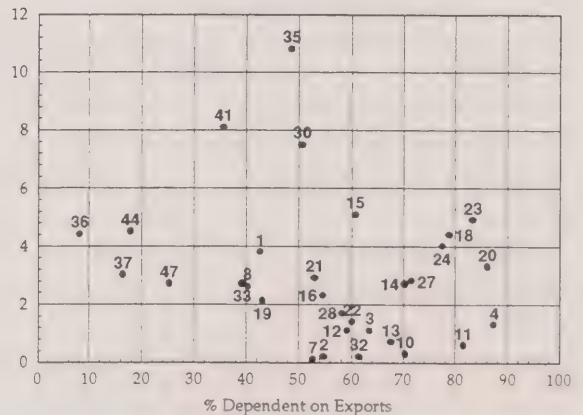
GDP - Total

% of Total GDP Generated by Exports



Employment - Total

% of Total Employment Generated by Exports



10. Industries are identified in Table 7 on page 28. Industries are included only if they record at least 50 percent on the horizontal axis OR 2 percent on the vertical axis.

QUEBEC - TRADE SUMMARY 1990

Provincial Trade Totals (\$ Millions)

	Total	Interprovincial	International
Exports	62,986	33,263	29,723
Imports	66,932	30,651	36,281
Balance	-3,946	2,612	-6,558

Summary of Economic Activity Related to Exports

	GDP Generated By Exports			Employment Created By Exports		
	\$Millions	Percentage of GDP	GDP per \$ Thousand of Exports	Number of Jobs	Percentage of Employment	Number of Jobs Per \$Million of Exports
Total	36,412	33.9	577	721,567	32.3	11.4
Interprovincial	17,377	16.2	608	359,763	16.1	12.4
Interprovincial/ International	2,901	2.7		55,084	2.5	
International	16,134	15.0	543	306,720	13.7	10.3

Commodities Most Exported

Total Exports	% Share	Interprovincial	% Share	International	% Share
Autos, trucks, other transp. equip.	9.7	Wholesale trade services	9.9	Autos, trucks, other transp. equip.	14.2
Paper & paper products	8.6	Textile, clothing & knitted pr	9.7	Primary metal products	12.7
Primary metal products	7.9	Chemicals & chemical prod.	7.8	Paper & paper products	12.1
Electrical & communication prod.	7.7	Food products	7.8	Electrical & communication prod.	10.5
Transportation & storage	7.1	Transportation & storage	7.7	Mining products	6.6

Commodities Most Imported

Total Imports	% Share	Interprovincial	% Share	International	% Share
Autos, trucks, other transp. equip.	10.8	Finance, insurance & real estate	11.0	Autos, trucks, other transp. equip.	15.4
Electrical & communication prod.	8.3	Transportation & storage	9.4	Electrical & communication prod.	11.8
Machinery & equipment	6.9	Wholesale trade services	9.3	Machinery & equipment	10.5
Finance, insurance & real estate	6.4	Food products	9.3	Mineral fuels	6.3
Food products	5.8	Chemicals & chemical prod.	5.3	Chemicals & chemical prod.	5.2

Provincial Trading Partners

	Destination of Exports		Origin of Imports	
	\$Million	% Share	\$Million	% Share
Atlantic Canada	4,490.1	13.5	2,237.3	7.3
Quebec	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ontario	20,246.7	61.0	22,642.1	73.9
Prairies	4,939.8	14.9	4,320.8	14.1
British Columbia	3,300.4	9.9	1,394.1	4.5
Territories	204.8	0.6	56.2	0.2

Industry Shares of GDP Generated by Exports

Total Exports	% Share	Interprovincial	% Share	International	% Share
Wholesale trade	9.9	Wholesale trade	12.0	Transportation equipment	9.7
Transportation	6.8	Transportation	6.7	Paper & allied products	8.5
Transportation equipment	6.4	Chemicals & chemical products	6.7	Primary metal products	8.0
Business services	6.2	Business services	6.5	Wholesale trade	7.2
Paper & allied products	5.9	Communication services	6.1	Transportation	6.9

Industry Shares of Employment Generated by Exports

Total Exports	% Share	Interprovincial	% Share	International	% Share
Wholesale trade	10.8	Wholesale trade	12.7	Wholesale trade	8.2
Business services	8.1	Business services	8.2	Transportation	8.1
Transportation	7.5	Clothing	7.7	Business services	8.0
Clothing	5.1	Transportation	7.1	Transportation equipment	7.6
Transportation equipment	4.9	Retail trade	5.1	Accommodation & food services	6.4

Industries Most Dependent on Export Markets

	Total Exports	Interprovincial	International
		(% of Output)	
Primary metal products	87.2	25.2	61.9
Mining	86.0	10.6	75.4
Transportation equipment	85.2	27.7	57.5
Rubber products	81.6	36.4	45.2
Paper & allied products	81.4	29.3	52.1

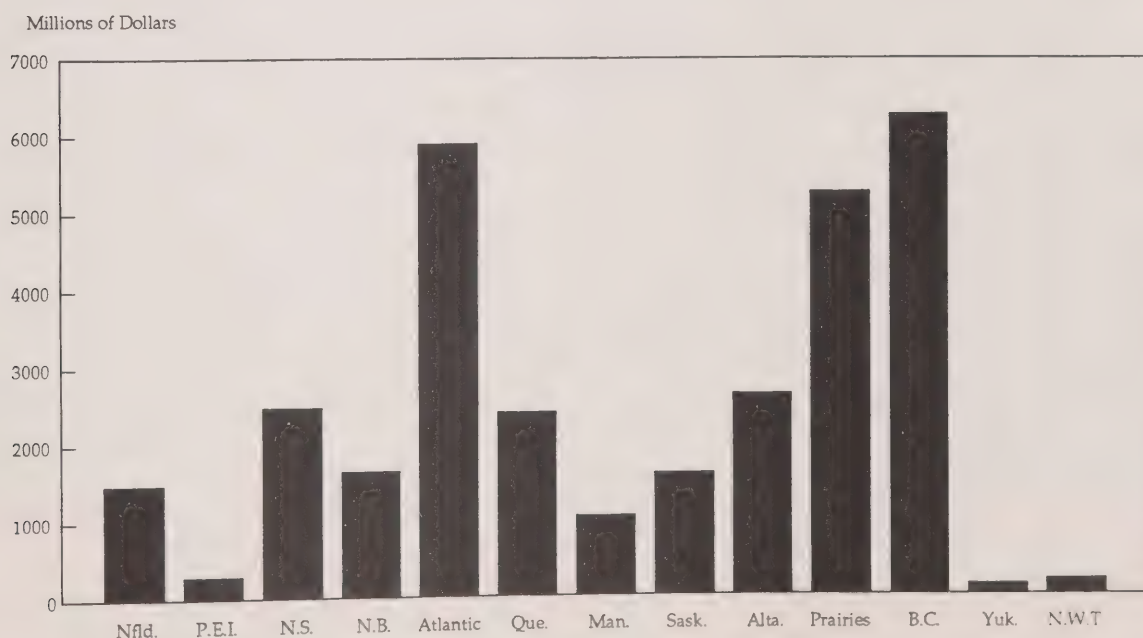
2.6 ONTARIO

Ontario emerged as the undisputed winner in provincial trade. An interprovincial surplus of more than \$20 billion in 1990 was partially offset by an international deficit leaving a total trade surplus of nearly \$15 billion. Furthermore, Ontario's international trade deficit can in part be attributed to imports of intermediate inputs facilitating production of commodities for internal export, and the purchase of machinery and equipment to expand and upgrade its industrial capital stock. In dollar terms, international trade was much larger than interprovincial for both exports and imports, owing largely to the Canada - U.S. trade in motor vehicles and parts.

The Canada - U.S. Auto Pact initiated in the late 1960's paved the way for free trade in North American motor vehicles and parts with fundamental conditions on the volumes and values of north - south trade flows. This arrangement evolved into an integrated North American motor vehicle industry with highly specialized product lines in Canada. As a result, about 85-90 percent of all Canadian production is

exported to the U.S. with a similar share of imported motor vehicles and parts to satisfy demand for American cars and trucks. Product specialization resulted in lower rates of economic returns to exports of automobiles and trucks due to a high import content of motor vehicle parts. Furthermore the industry is highly capital intensive with relatively low labour-output ratios. This is a major reason why ratios of GDP and employment to exports were significantly lower for international than interprovincial trade. Nevertheless, the transportation equipment industry was a major source of GDP (nearly \$11 billion -- one-fifth of all manufacturing) and employment exceeding 150,000; clearly standing out as the most important exporting industry in Ontario's economy. Other industries generating large economic benefits through exports were financial services, business services and wholesale trade. Unlike the transportation equipment industry, exports of these service producing industries were more heavily geared to internal markets. Collectively they contributed one-third of all economic activity (GDP and

Interprovincial Trade Balances - Ontario



employment) derived from interprovincial trade.

Ontario's exports generated 1.4 million jobs (36.3 percent of private sector employment). Even though international exports were over 30 percent higher than sales to other provinces, the number of workers supporting each sector of trade was not all that different. Sales to other provinces accounted for 686,000 jobs, and employment underlying Ontario's sales abroad totalled 695,000.

Ontario was the only province to record a trade surplus with each and every province. Its trade dominance came from sales of services and manufactured goods amassing a trade surplus of \$13.3 and \$12.1 billion respectively in each sector. Ontario's interprovincial trade deficit of \$5.1 billion in primary goods was mainly the result of oil and gas imports from Alberta.

The large interprovincial trade surplus in services was in part due to head offices of most major financial institutions and producers of business services being located in Ontario. Also many of the nation's largest wholesalers and distributors of goods are established in Ontario; handling merchandise produced within

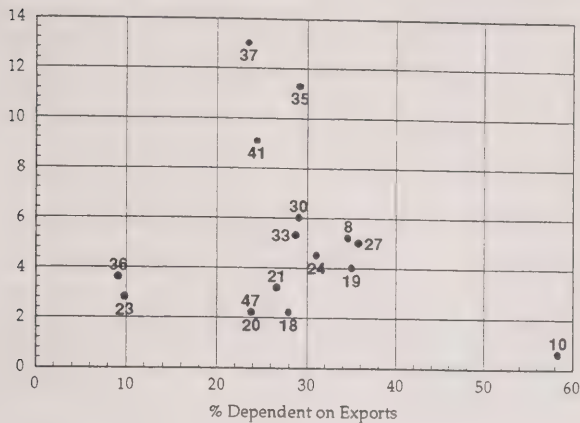
province, in other parts of the country and abroad. This includes the auto makers who act as wholesale distributors of North American built vehicles throughout Canada.

Quebec was Ontario's largest interprovincial trading partner, as outlined in the profile of Quebec. Quebec provided a market for 40 percent of all interprovincial sales while Quebec supplied more than half of Ontario's imports from within Canada. While trade between these two provinces was well matched in value terms, Ontario amassed a huge surplus with other regions. Ontario sold nearly \$8 billion of goods and services to Atlantic Canada, but purchased less than \$2 billion in return. Trade with the Prairie provinces was not nearly as imbalanced, only because of its high demand for crude oil and natural gas (Ontario's largest interprovincial import, \$4 billion) to satisfy its large consumer and industrial base. Trade with British Columbia was more than \$6 billion in Ontario's favor, making it by far the largest surplus with any province. Excluding Quebec, Ontario's trade with the remaining provinces accounted for 435,000 jobs in Ontario and employment of only 179,000 among its trading partners.

Industry Export Mappings - Ontario¹¹

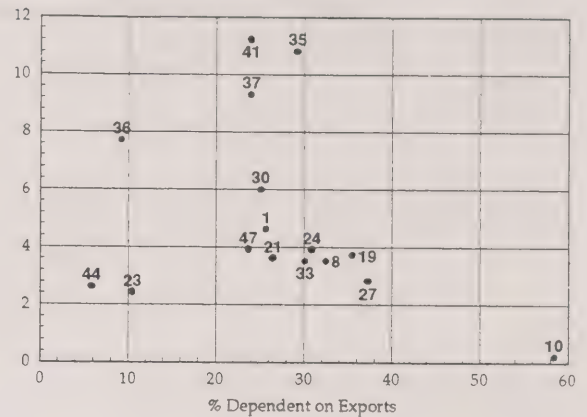
GDP - Interprovincial

% of Total GDP Generated by Exports



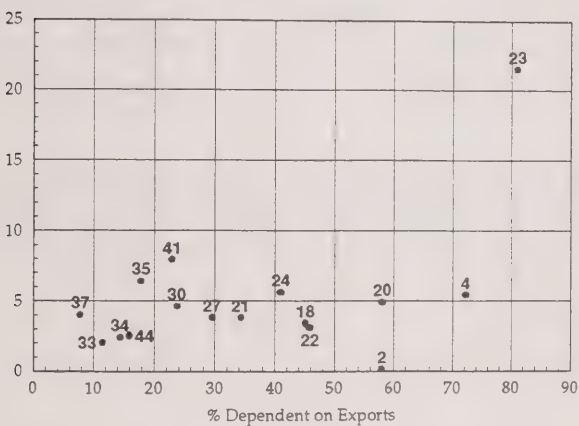
Employment - Interprovincial

% of Total Employment Generated by Exports



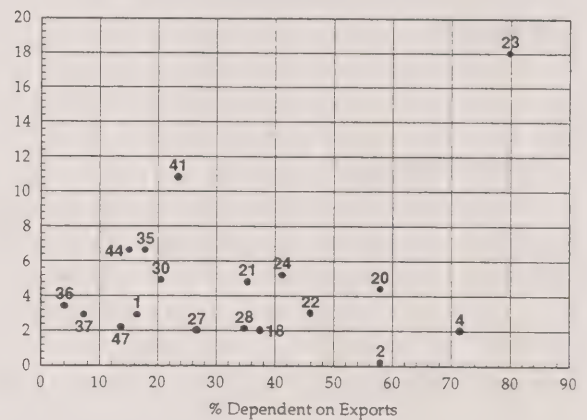
GDP - International

% of Total GDP Generated by Exports



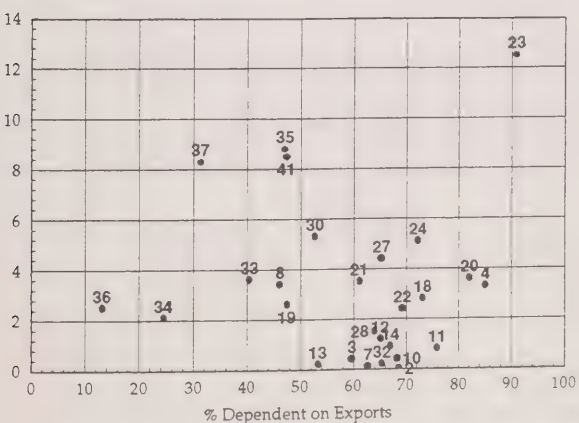
Employment - International

% of Total Employment Generated by Exports



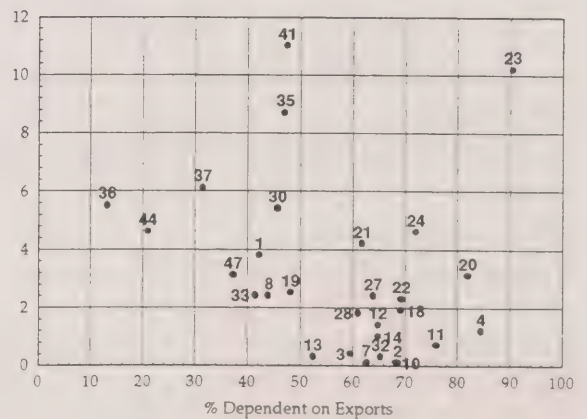
GDP - Total

% of Total GDP Generated by Exports



Employment - Total

% of Total Employment Generated by Exports



11. Industries are identified in Table 7 on page 28. Industries are included only if they record at least 50 percent on the horizontal axis OR 2 percent on the vertical axis.

ONTARIO - TRADE SUMMARY 1990

Provincial Trade Totals (\$ Millions)

	Total	Interprovincial	International
Exports	132,934	57,476	75,458
Imports	118,232	37,236	80,995
Balance	14,702	20,240	-5,538

Summary of Economic Activity Related to Exports

	GDP Generated By Exports			Employment Created By Exports		
	\$Millions	Percentage of GDP	GDP per \$ Thousand of Exports	Number of Jobs	Percentage of Employment	Number of Jobs Per \$Million of Exports
Total	74,401	37.4	559	1,381,422	36.3	10.4
Interprovincial	31,288	15.7	623	602,066	15.8	11.9
Interprovincial/International	4,590	2.3		84,352	2.2	
International	38,523	19.4	511	695,004	18.3	9.2

Commodities Most Exported

Total Exports	% Share	Interprovincial	% Share	International	% Share
Autos, trucks, other transp. equip.	27.6	Finance, insurance & real estate	12.6	Autos, trucks, other transp. equip.	43.9
Finance, insurance & real estate	6.3	Wholesale trade services	9.2	Machinery & equipment	6.3
Wholesale trade services	5.6	Food products	8.0	Primary metal products	6.2
Transportation & storage	5.2	Transportation & storage	7.3	Electrical & communication prod.	4.0
Primary metal products	5.0	Personal & other misc. services	6.7	Paper & paper products	3.7

Commodities Most Imported

Total Imports	% Share	Interprovincial	% Share	International	% Share
Autos, trucks, other transp. equip.	19.9	Mineral fuels	13.4	Autos, trucks, other transp. equip.	27.0
Machinery & equipment	7.4	Transportation & storage	11.2	Machinery & equipment	10.3
Mineral fuels	5.6	Wholesale trade services	8.0	Electrical & communication prod.	6.3
Electrical & communication prod.	5.4	Food products	7.2	Chemicals & chemical prod.	5.2
Chemicals & chemical prod.	5.3	Textile, clothing & knitted prod.	6.2	Personal & other misc. services	5.0

Provincial Trading Partners

	Destination of Exports		Origin of Imports	
	\$Million	% Share	\$Million	% Share
Atlantic Canada	7,833.8	13.6	1,936.2	5.2
Quebec	22,642.1	39.4	20,246.7	54.4
Ontario	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Prairies	17,048.7	29.7	11,789.6	31.7
British Columbia	9,357.2	16.3	3,086.2	8.3
Territories	517.8	0.9	177.1	0.5

Industry Shares of GDP Generated by Exports

Total Exports	% Share	Interprovincial	% Share	International	% Share
Transportation equipment	12.5	Finance & real estate	13.0	Transportation equipment	21.5
Wholesale trade	8.8	Wholesale trade	11.3	Business services	7.9
Business services	8.5	Business services	9.1	Wholesale trade	6.4
Finance & real estate	8.3	Transportation	6.0	Electrical & electronic products	5.6
Transportation	5.3	Communication services	5.3	Mining	5.4

Industry Shares of Employment Generated by Exports

Total Exports	% Share	Interprovincial	% Share	International	% Share
Business services	11.0	Business services	11.2	Transportation equipment	18.0
Transportation equipment	10.2	Wholesale trade	10.8	Business services	10.8
Wholesale trade	8.7	Finance & real estate	9.3	Accommodation & food services	6.6
Finance & real estate	6.1	Retail trade	7.7	Wholesale trade	6.6
Retail trade	5.5	Transportation	6.0	Electrical & electronic products	5.2

Industries Most Dependent on Export Markets

	Total Exports	Interprovincial	International
		(% of Output)	
Transportation equipment	91.0	9.9	81.1
Mining	85.1	12.8	72.3
Primary metal products	82.1	23.9	58.1
Rubber products	76.0	28.6	47.5
Paper & allied products	73.2	28.0	45.2

2.7 MANITOBA

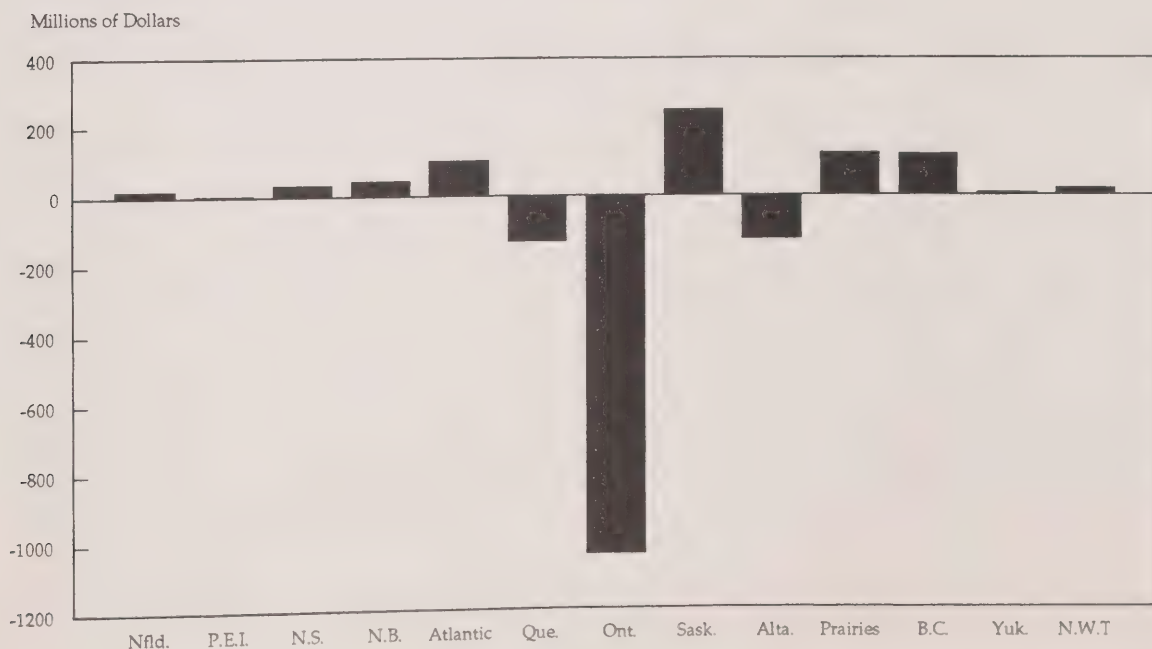
Manitoba's provincial trade was well balanced in its exchanges of goods and services with other provinces and with the rest of the world. Total provincial trade flows of nearly \$22 billion, left a small deficit of \$0.6 billion. Interprovincial trade was considerably more important than international for both exports and imports, but the latter produced a small surplus of \$178 million. Trade was very important to the Manitoba economy as about 42 percent of business sector GDP and employment were generated by exports. Returns of employment per dollar of exports (interprovincial and international) were relatively high compared to the national average, owing largely to labour intensive agriculture and services which constituted a major portion of Manitoba's sales out of province.

Manitoba exported a diversity of products, spanning primary goods, manufacturing and service sectors. Both interprovincial and international exports were led by sales of transportation services, while agricultural products also factored prominently. Other

notable foreign sales were in primary metals, machinery and transportation equipment. Wholesaling services and food products were important elements of interprovincial exports. Exporting industries that had the greatest impact on Manitoba's economy were transportation services, agriculture, wholesale trade (GDP and jobs) and mining (GDP). Transportation and wholesale trade industries were more oriented to exports within Canada and accounted for one quarter of total GDP and employment derived from internal trade.

Seventy percent of Manitoba's interprovincial exports was with neighbouring Ontario and other Prairie provinces (almost equally split between the two regions). Manitoba like all other provinces had a trade deficit with Ontario, but it was the second smallest in value to Prince Edward Island. Except for small deficits with Quebec and Alberta, Manitoba had a trade surplus with every other province.

Interprovincial Trade Balances - Manitoba



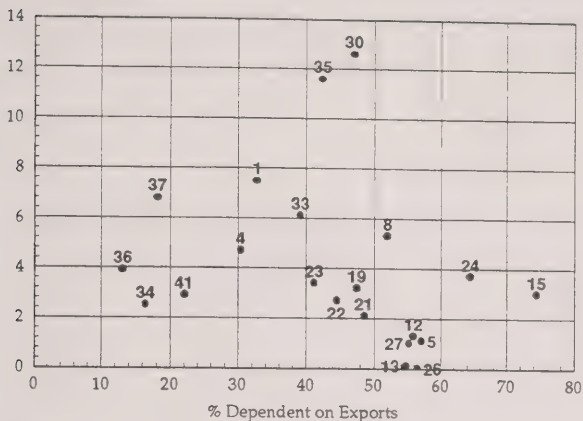
Interprovincial sales of services were the main thrust behind Manitoba's favorable trade position, registering a surplus with every province except Ontario where there was a small shortfall of less than half a billion dollars. Even though Manitoba had an \$805 million deficit

with the rest of Canada, interprovincial trade accounted for 4,000 more jobs in Manitoba than collectively in the provinces of its trading partners, owing largely to the high export content of labour intensive services and agricultural products.

Industry Export Mappings - Manitoba¹²

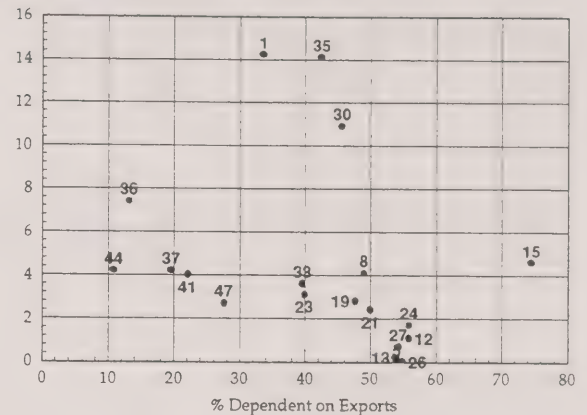
GDP - Interprovincial

% of Total GDP Generated by Exports



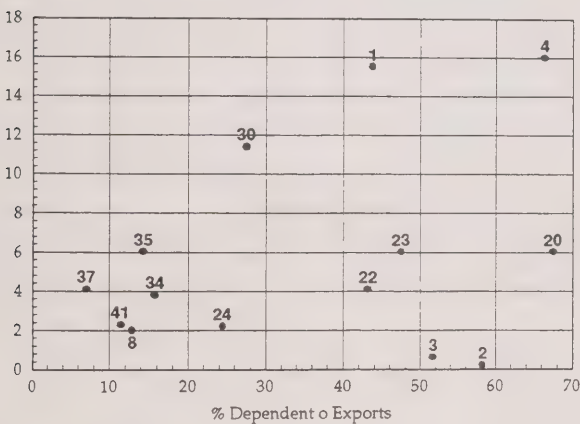
Employment - Interprovincial

% of Total Employment Generated by Exports



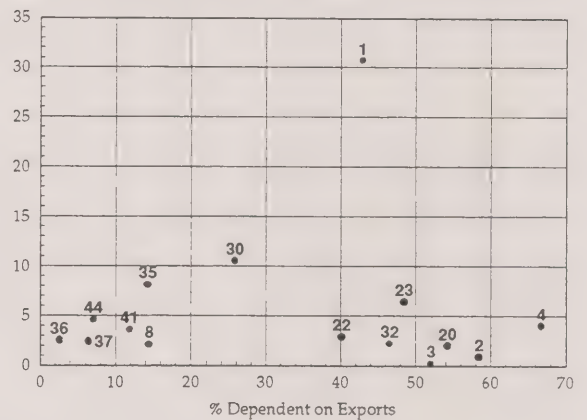
GDP - International

% of Total GDP Generated by Exports



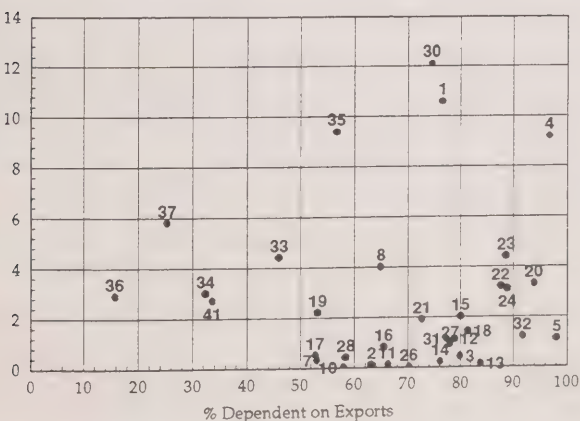
Employment - International

% of Total Employment Generated by Exports



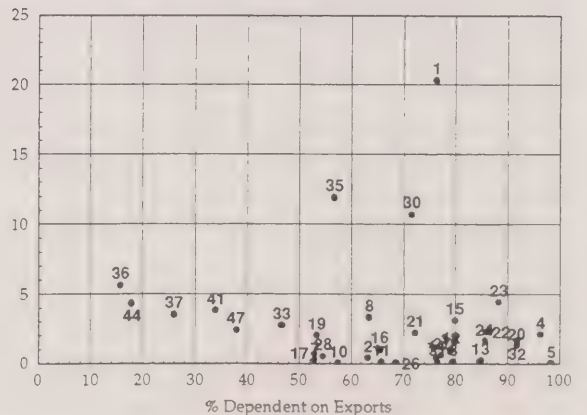
GDP - Total

% of Total GDP Generated by Exports



Employment - Total

% of Total Employment Generated by Exports



12. Industries are identified in Table 7 on page 28. Industries are included only if they record at least 50 percent on the horizontal axis OR 2 percent on the vertical axis.

MANITOBA - TRADE SUMMARY 1990

Provincial Trade Totals (\$ Millions)

	Total	Interprovincial	International
Exports	10,575	6,379	4,196
Imports	11,197	7,179	4,018
Balance	-622	-800	178

Summary of Economic Activity Related to Exports

	GDP Generated By Exports			Employment Created By Exports		
	\$Millions	Percentage of GDP	GDP per \$ Thousand of Exports	Number of Jobs	Percentage of Employment	Number of Jobs Per \$Million of Exports
Total	6,738	41.5	637	146,851	41.5	13.9
Interprovincial	3,389	20.9	641	78,978	22.3	14.5
Interprovincial/International	705	4.3		13,378	3.8	
International	2,644	16.3	630	54,495	15.4	13.0

Commodities Most Exported

Total Exports	% Share	Interprovincial	% Share	International	% Share
Transportation & storage	15.8	Transportation & storage	16.5	Agricultural products	18.8
Agricultural products	11.6	Food products	10.3	Primary metal products	17.8
Primary metal products	8.9	Wholesale trade services	9.4	Transportation & storage	14.8
Food products	8.0	Agricultural products	6.8	Machinery & equipment	10.2
Wholesale trade services	6.9	Electrical & communication prod.	4.9	Autos, trucks, other transp. equip.	8.9

Commodities Most Imported

Total Imports	% Share	Interprovincial	% Share	International	% Share
Food products	8.1	Food products	10.0	Autos, trucks, other transp. equip.	14.4
Autos, trucks, other transp. equip.	7.9	Transportation & storage	9.3	Machinery & equipment	13.3
Transportation & storage	7.2	Wholesale trade services	7.8	Personal & other misc. services	7.3
Chemicals & chemical prod.	6.2	Finance, insurance & real estate	7.5	Electrical & communication prod.	7.0
Personal & other misc. services	6.1	Petroleum & coal products	7.2	Chemicals & chemical prod.	6.2

Provincial Trading Partners

	Destination of Exports		Origin of Imports	
	\$Million	% Share	\$Million	% Share
Atlantic Canada	207.7	3.3	105.5	1.5
Quebec	963.3	15.1	1,095.3	15.3
Ontario	2,344.3	36.8	3,385.1	47.2
Prairies	2,125.0	33.3	2,002.5	27.9
British Columbia	700.1	11.0	581.0	8.1
Territories	34.5	0.5	9.7	0.1

Industry Shares of GDP Generated by Exports

Total Exports	% Share	Interprovincial	% Share	International	% Share
Transportation	12.1	Transportation	12.6	Mining	16.0
Agricultural & related services	10.6	Wholesale trade	11.6	Agricultural & related services	15.5
Wholesale trade	9.4	Agricultural & related services	7.5	Transportation	11.4
Mining	9.2	Finance & real estate	6.8	Wholesale trade	6.0
Finance & real estate	5.8	Communication services	6.1	Transportation equipment	6.0

Industry Shares of Employment Generated by Exports

Total Exports	% Share	Interprovincial	% Share	International	% Share
Agricultural & related services	20.3	Agricultural & related services	14.2	Agricultural & related services	30.7
Wholesale trade	11.9	Wholesale trade	14.1	Transportation	10.5
Transportation	10.7	Transportation	10.9	Wholesale trade	8.1
Retail trade	5.6	Retail trade	7.4	Transportation equipment	6.4
Transportation equipment	4.4	Clothing	4.6	Accommodation & food services	4.6

Industries Most Dependent on Export Markets

	Total Exports	Interprovincial	International
		(% of Output)	
Crude petroleum & natural gas	98.2	57.1	41.1
Mining	96.8	30.4	66.4
Primary metal products	94.0	26.5	67.5
Storage & warehousing	91.9	45.3	46.6
Electrical & electronic products	89.0	64.5	24.5

2.8 SASKATCHEWAN

Saskatchewan had significantly stronger trade links within Canada than with the rest of world. International exports, however, exceeded the value of sales to other provinces. Imports originated primarily in Canada resulting in a large interprovincial trade deficit of \$3.4 billion, surpassed only by British Columbia. This was partially offset by an international surplus of \$2 billion.

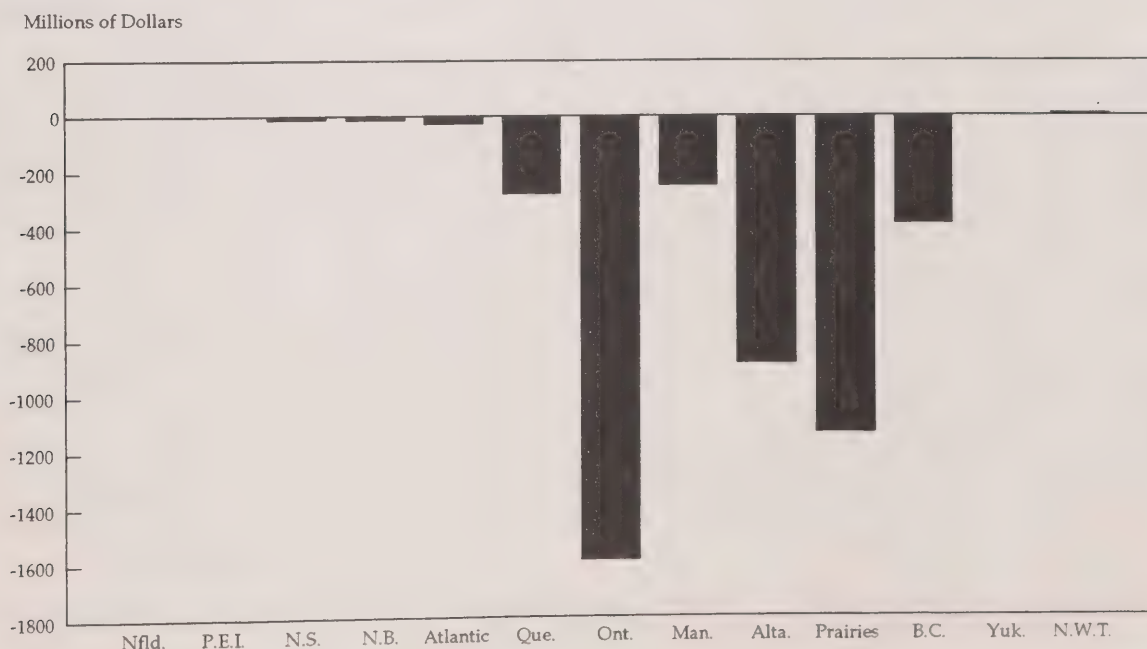
Saskatchewan's exports stemmed mainly from its agriculture, mining, and oil and gas industries. Dominated by primary goods, the economic returns in terms of GDP were high in relation to the actual value of exports, especially for international sales where each dollar of exports added 73.1 cents to the provincial economy. Agriculture accounted for half of all employment linked to exports and a quarter of GDP. A large share of imports of machinery and equipment and chemical products were to support its massive agricultural sector.

Saskatchewan is a major world producer and exporter of potash. This was evident in the high

ranking of chemical products among its exports. Most of the economic returns derived from potash exports, however, accrued in the mining sector. The other major export produced by the mining industry was radioactive ores.

Three-quarters of all interprovincial sales were to Ontario and other Prairie provinces, almost evenly divided between the two regions. These regions also supplied 80 percent of Saskatchewan's internal imports. The largest trade imbalance occurred with Ontario -- a deficit of \$1.6 billion. Trade between these provinces generated 45,000 jobs in Ontario and only 19,000 in Saskatchewan.

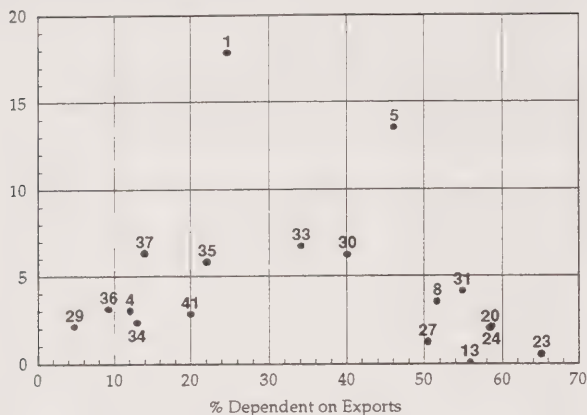
Interprovincial Trade Balances - Saskatchewan



Industry Export Mappings - Saskatchewan¹³

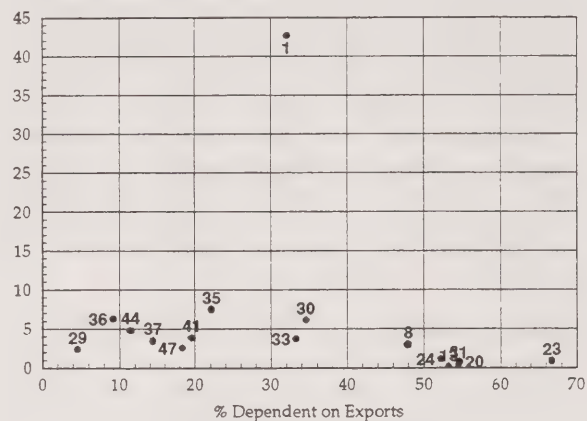
GDP - Interprovincial

% of Total GDP Generated by Exports



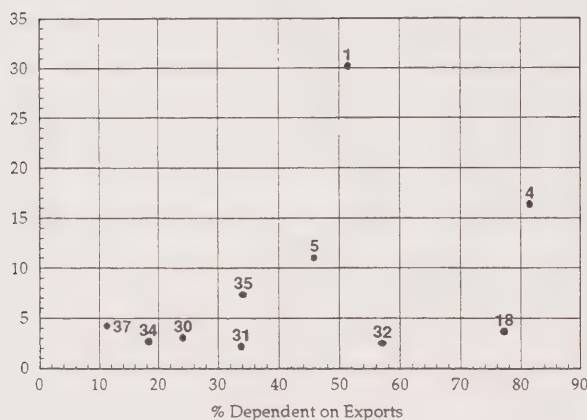
Employment - Interprovincial

% of Total Employment Generated by Exports



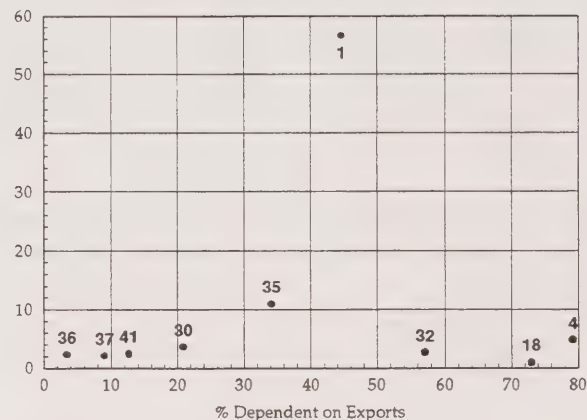
GDP - International

% of Total GDP Generated by Exports



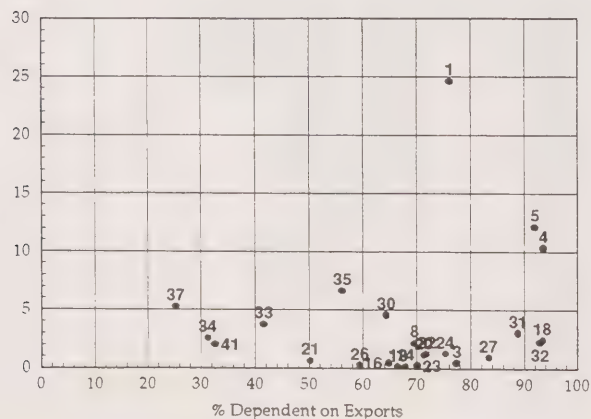
Employment - International

% of Total Employment Generated by Exports



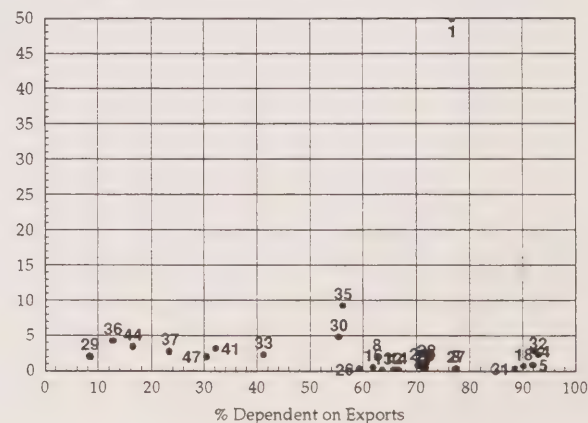
GDP - Total

% of Total GDP Generated by Exports



Employment - Total

% of Total Employment Generated by Exports



13. Industries are identified in Table 7 on page 28. Industries are included only if they record at least 50 percent on the horizontal axis OR 2 percent on the vertical axis.

SASKATCHEWAN - TRADE SUMMARY 1990

Provincial Trade Totals (\$ Millions)

	Total	Interprovincial	International
Exports	10,102	4,745	5,357
Imports	11,438	8,161	3,277
Balance	-1,335	-3,416	2,080

Summary of Economic Activity Related to Exports

	GDP Generated By Exports			Employment Created by Exports		
	\$Millions	Percentage of GDP	GDP per \$ Thousand of Exports	Number of Jobs	Percentage of Employment	Number of Jobs Per \$Million of Exports
Total	7,105	45.4	703	140,349	42.0	13.9
Interprovincial	2,600	16.6	672	57,579	17.2	14.4
Interprovincial/International	590	3.8		10,884	3.3	
International	3,915	25.0	731	71,886	21.5	13.9

Commodities Most Exported

Total Exports	% Share	Interprovincial	% Share	International	% Share
Agricultural products	24.5	Mineral fuels	17.6	Agricultural products	33.7
Mineral fuels	16.1	Agricultural products	14.2	Chemicals & chemical prod.	15.0
Transportation & storage	10.7	Transportation & storage	13.5	Mineral fuels	14.8
Chemicals & chemical prod.	9.5	Food products	11.4	Transportation & storage	8.2
Food products	6.7	Communication services	4.9	Wholesale trade services	6.4

Commodities Most Imported

Total Imports	% Share	Interprovincial	% Share	International	% Share
Wholesale trade services	7.8	Wholesale trade services	10.9	Machinery & equipment	16.7
Personal & other misc. services	7.2	Food products	9.0	Autos, trucks, other transp. equip.	12.4
Machinery & equipment	7.1	Transportation & storage	8.1	Chemicals & chemical prod.	8.3
Chemicals & chemical prod.	7.0	Finance, insurance & real estate	7.8	Electrical & communication prod.	7.6
Food products	7.0	Personal & other misc. services	7.6	Misc. manufactured products	7.5

Provincial Trading Partners

	Destination of Exports		Origin of Imports	
	\$Million	% Share	\$Million	% Share
Atlantic Canada	73.5	1.6	99.6	1.2
Quebec	644.1	13.6	921.9	11.3
Ontario	1,790.0	37.7	3,384.8	41.5
Prairies	1,811.3	38.2	2,951.6	36.2
British Columbia	408.5	8.6	796.7	9.8
Territories	16.7	0.4	6.2	0.1

Industry Shares of GDP Generated by Exports

Total Exports	% Share	Interprovincial	% Share	International	% Share
Agricultural & related services	24.6	Agricultural & related services	17.8	Agricultural & related services	30.1
Crude petroleum & natural gas	12.1	Crude petroleum & natural gas	13.5	Mining	16.3
Mining	10.3	Communication services	6.7	Crude petroleum & natural gas	11.0
Wholesale trade	6.6	Finance & real estate	6.3	Wholesale trade	7.3
Finance & real estate	5.2	Transportation	6.2	Finance & real estate	4.2

Industry Shares of Employment Generated by Exports

Total Exports	% Share	Interprovincial	% Share	International	% Share
Agricultural & related services	49.8	Agricultural & related services	42.6	Agricultural & related services	56.5
Wholesale trade	9.2	Wholesale trade	7.4	Wholesale trade	10.9
Transportation	4.7	Retail trade	6.2	Mining	4.7
Retail trade	4.2	Transportation	6.0	Transportation	3.5
Accommodation & food services	3.4	Accommodation & food services	4.8	Storage & warehousing	2.6

Industries Most Dependent on Export Markets

	Total Exports	Interprovincial	International
		(% of Output)	
Mining	93.7	12.1	81.6
Paper & allied products	93.5	16.2	77.3
Storage & warehousing	93.0	35.9	57.1
Crude petroleum & natural gas	92.0	46.1	45.9
Pipeline transport	88.9	55.0	33.9

2.9 ALBERTA

Alberta had considerably stronger trade links within Canada than with the rest of the world, particularly for its imports. Alberta had a modest interprovincial trade deficit which was more than erased by a \$4.5 billion foreign trade surplus (the largest of any province). This left Alberta with an overall trade surplus of \$3.1 billion, making it the only province, with the exception of Ontario, to be on the black side of the balance sheet. Furthermore, Alberta was the only province to record both an interprovincial and international trade surplus in goods. This province, however, had by far the largest trade deficit in services.

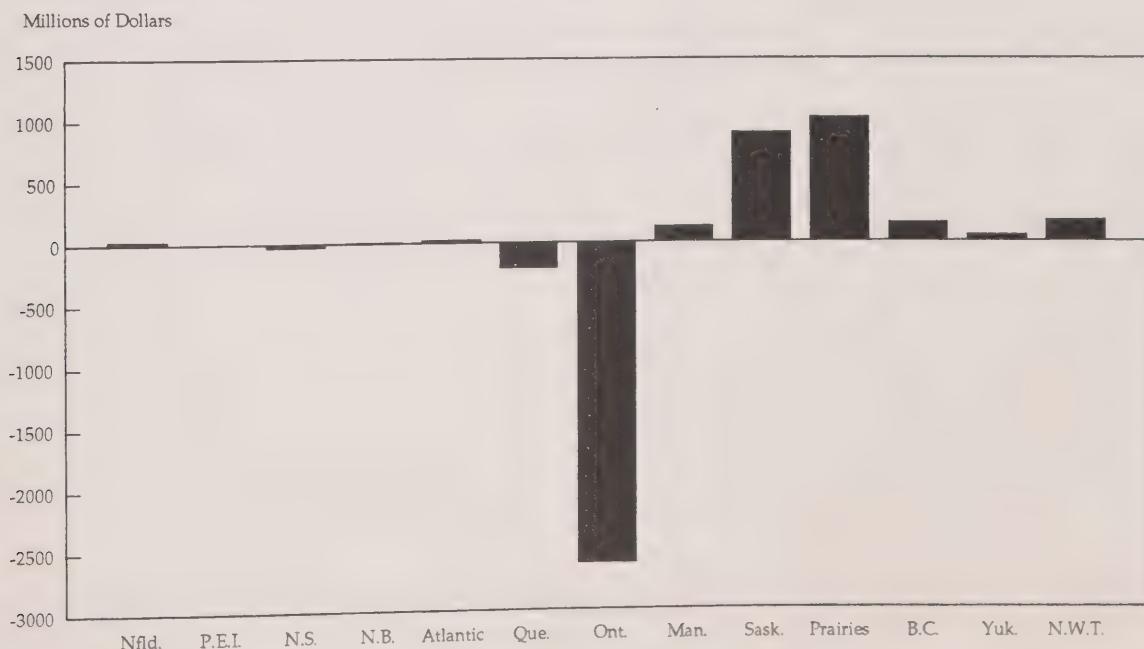
The oil and gas industry fuelled Alberta's exports, and the principle reason why this province produced one-third of all primary goods in Canada. Exports of the oil and gas industry alone reached \$14 billion in 1990 (nearly 40 percent of total sales), with a slightly higher share of sales on international markets. The oil and gas industry accounted for nearly one-third of all GDP linked to exports, but generated less than 9 percent of jobs. The importance of this

industry was further bolstered by downstream refining and manufacturing of petro-chemical products. Interprovincial sales of these products totaled \$2.4 billion while foreign sales added another \$2.8 billion. Exports from these industries, however, created only 8,000 of the 344,000 jobs underlying Alberta's exports.

Alberta's exports generated more GDP per dollar of exports (both interprovincial and international) than in any other province (Section 1, Chart 5). Employment derived from exports, however, ranked among the lowest (Section 1, Chart 6). Agriculture and food products represented the other major source of merchandise exports. The agricultural industry accounted for one in five export related jobs.

Alberta had strong trade links with Ontario and British Columbia. Ontario provided a market for 40 percent of Alberta's exports within Canada. Crude petroleum and natural gas made up more than half of sales. Ontario was also the source for half of all purchases Alberta made from other provinces, which included a wide range of

Interprovincial Trade Balances - Alberta



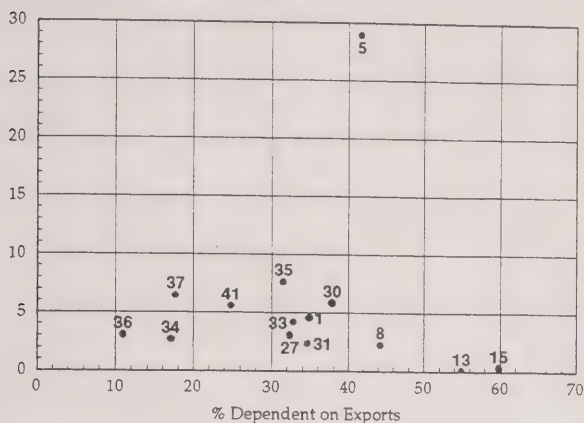
manufactured goods totaling \$5.4 billion and services amounting to \$4.8 billion. This trade relationship generated 60,000 jobs in Alberta compared to 122,000 in Ontario. Nearly one quarter of interprovincial sales were to British Columbia, which in turn supplied over 20 percent of Alberta's interprovincial import demand. Trade was nearly equal, exceeding \$4 billion in each direction, and resulted in an almost equivalent number of jobs in each

province (over 50,000). Principle exports to British Columbia were mineral fuels, refined petroleum, food, metal products, and chemical products, as well as a range of services led by transportation, and wholesale and retail trade. Imports of services from British Columbia exceeded that of goods, led by transportation, wholesale trade and business services, while goods were headed by food, lumber and paper products.

Industry Export Mappings - Alberta¹⁴

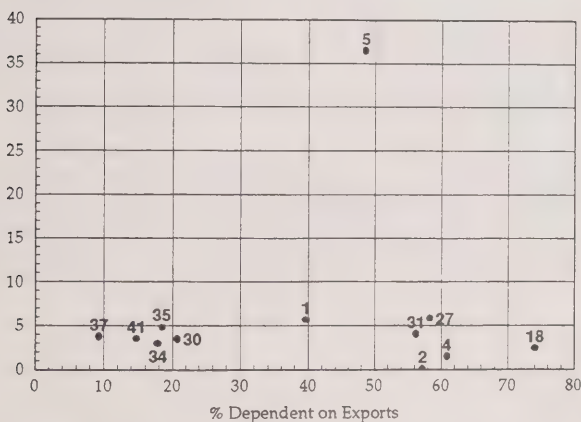
GDP - Interprovincial

% of Total GDP Generated by Exports



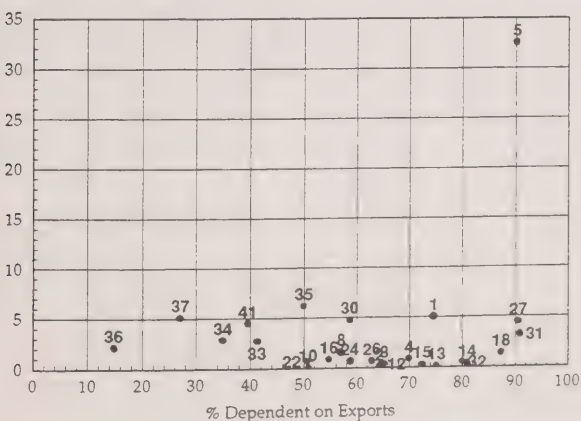
GDP - International

% of Total GDP Generated by Exports



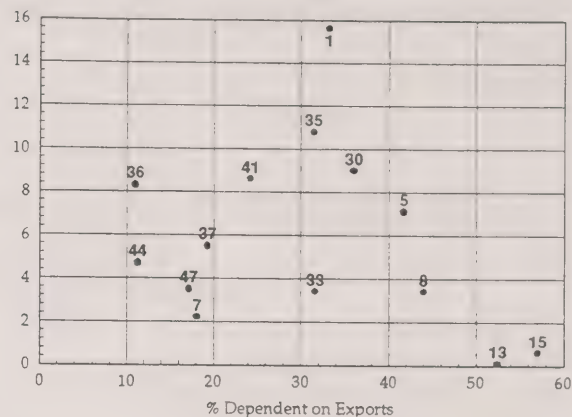
GDP - Total

% of Total GDP Generated by Exports



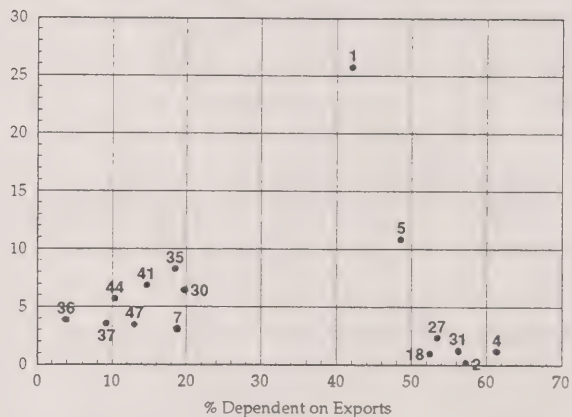
Employment - Interprovincial

% of Total Employment Generated by Exports



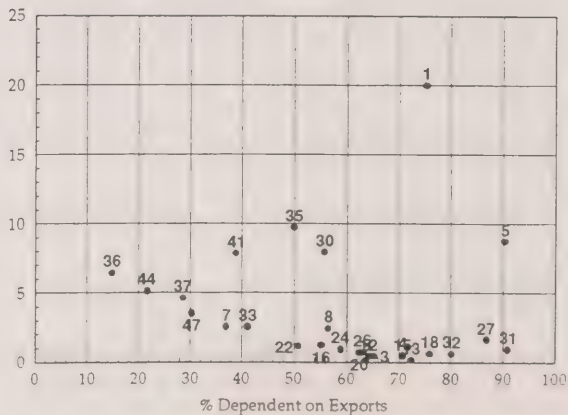
Employment - International

% of Total Employment Generated by Exports



Employment - Total

% of Total Employment Generated by Exports



14. Industries are identified in Table 7 on page 28. Industries are included only if they record at least 50 percent on the horizontal axis OR 2 percent on the vertical axis.

ALBERTA - TRADE SUMMARY 1990

Provincial Trade Totals (\$ Millions)

	Total	Interprovincial	International
Exports	35,541	18,851	16,690
Imports	32,411	20,255	12,157
Balance	3,130	-1,404	4,534

Summary of Economic Activity Related to Exports

	GDP Generated By Exports			Employment Created By Exports		
	\$Millions	Percentage of GDP	GDP per \$ Thousand of Exports	Number of Jobs	Percentage of Employment	Number of Jobs Per \$Million of Exports
Total	25,598	45.2	720	343,894	36.6	9.7
Interprovincial	10,549	18.6	706	163,150	17.4	10.3
Interprovincial/International	2,756	4.9		31,289	3.3	
International	12,293	21.7	737	149,455	15.9	9.0

Commodities Most Exported

Total Exports	% Share	Interprovincial	% Share	International	% Share
Mineral fuels	38.1	Mineral fuels	32.9	Mineral fuels	44.0
Transportation & storage	9.4	Food products	10.1	Chemicals & chemical prod.	9.1
Petroleum & coal products	7.7	Transportation & storage	10.1	Transportation & storage	8.6
Chemicals & chemical prod.	6.8	Petroleum & coal products	8.0	Agricultural products	7.8
Food products	6.6	Wholesale trade services	6.0	Petroleum & coal products	7.4

Commodities Most Imported

Total Imports	% Share	Interprovincial	% Share	International	% Share
Autos, trucks, other transp. equip.	9.0	Finance, insurance & real estate	10.3	Machinery & equipment	14.7
Machinery & equipment	7.5	Transportation & storage	9.5	Autos, trucks, other transp. equip.	14.3
Transportation & storage	7.1	Wholesale trade services	8.1	Electrical & communication prod.	9.7
Finance, insurance & real estate	6.9	Food products	7.7	Misc. manufactured products	7.4
Personal & other misc. services	6.5	Personal & other misc. services	7.2	Chemicals & chemical prod.	5.6

Provincial Trading Partners

	Destination of Exports		Origin of Imports	
	\$Million	% Share	\$Million	% Share
Atlantic Canada	337.5	1.8	309.5	1.5
Quebec	2,713.5	14.4	2,922.6	14.4
Ontario	7,655.3	40.6	10,278.8	50.7
Prairies	3,356.3	17.8	2,338.5	11.5
British Columbia	4,420.1	23.5	4,264.7	21.1
Territories	363.3	1.9	140.5	0.7

Industry Shares of GDP Generated by Exports

Total Exports	% Share	Interprovincial	% Share	International	% Share
Crude petroleum & natural gas	32.5	Crude petroleum & natural gas	28.9	Crude petroleum & natural gas	36.4
Wholesale trade	6.2	Wholesale trade	7.6	Chemicals & chemical products	5.8
Finance & real estate	5.1	Finance & real estate	6.4	Agricultural & related services	5.6
Agricultural & related services	5.0	Transportation	5.8	Wholesale trade	4.8
Transportation	4.7	Business services	5.5	Pipeline transport	4.0

Industry Shares of Employment Generated by Exports

Total Exports	% Share	Interprovincial	% Share	International	% Share
Agricultural & related services	20.0	Agricultural & related services	15.6	Agricultural & related services	25.7
Wholesale trade	9.7	Wholesale trade	10.8	Crude petroleum & natural gas	10.8
Crude petroleum & natural gas	8.7	Transportation	9.0	Wholesale trade	8.2
Transportation	7.9	Business services	8.6	Business services	6.8
Business services	7.8	Retail trade	8.3	Transportation	6.4

Industries Most Dependent on Export Markets

	Total Exports	Interprovincial	International
		(% of Output)	
Pipeline transport	91.0	34.7	56.3
Chemicals & chemical products	90.6	32.4	58.3
Crude petroleum & natural gas	90.3	41.7	48.6
Paper & allied products	87.5	13.4	74.1
Primary textile & textile products	81.1	31.7	49.4

2.10 BRITISH COLUMBIA

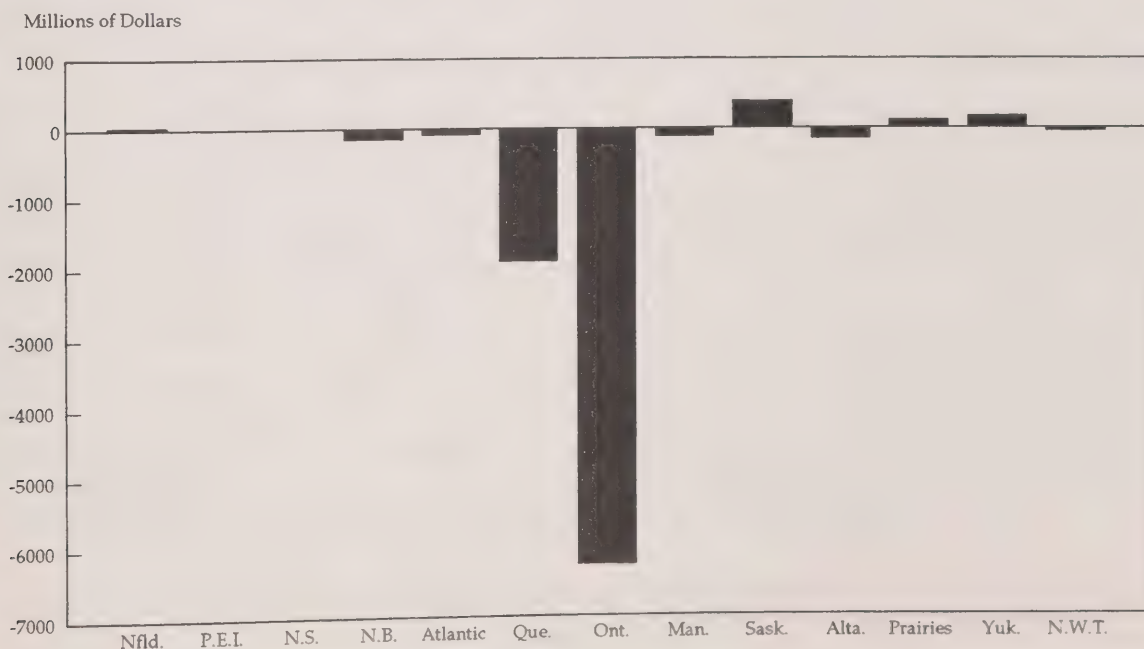
British Columbia had stronger international than internal trade ties. Foreign exports were nearly double the level of interprovincial sales. Imports from other provinces however, were 20 percent higher than purchases from outside Canada, leaving an interprovincial deficit of \$8 billion (by far the largest of any province) partially negated by a foreign trade surplus of \$3.8 billion.

International exports were driven by lumber and paper products which accounted for 42 percent of total sales. The wood, paper and logging industries generated 30 percent of all GDP derived from foreign exports. The transportation industry also factored prominently in international exports in terms of generating both GDP and employment, as did wholesale trade. International tourism was a major source of employment. Interprovincial exports of services exceeded sales of goods and were extensive in most categories especially: transportation, communications, wholesale trade, financial, business, and accommodation and food. These industries generated nearly 60 percent of all economic activity (GDP and employment)

underlying sales to the rest of Canada. Goods sold to other provinces were led by lumber, food products, paper products and transportation equipment.

More than half of British Columbia's exports within Canada were to the Prairie provinces, amounting to \$5.6 billion. Alberta was the largest provincial customer (\$4.3 billion), who in turn sold an equivalent value of goods and services to British Columbia. A massive trade deficit was incurred with Central Canada, particularly Ontario.

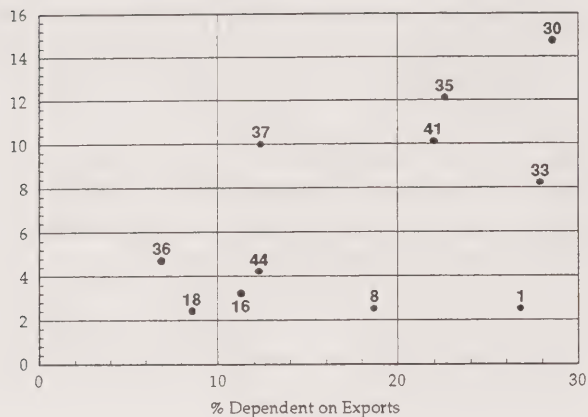
Interprovincial Trade Balances - British Columbia



Industry Export Mappings - British Columbia¹⁵

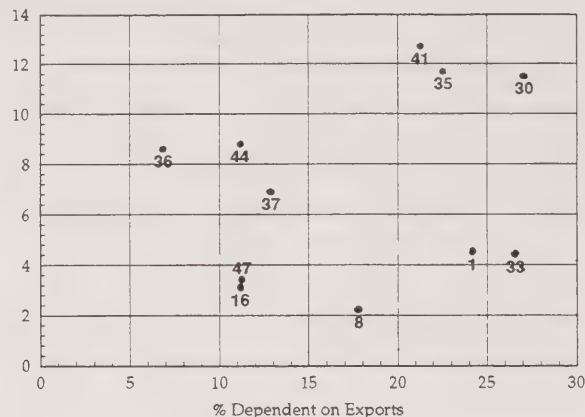
GDP - Interprovincial

% of Total GDP Generated by Exports



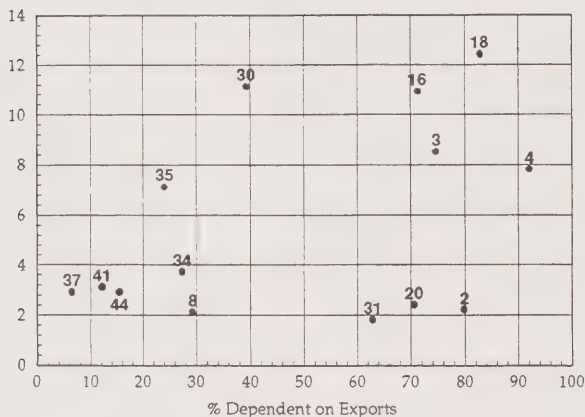
Employment - Interprovincial

% of Total Employment Generated by Exports



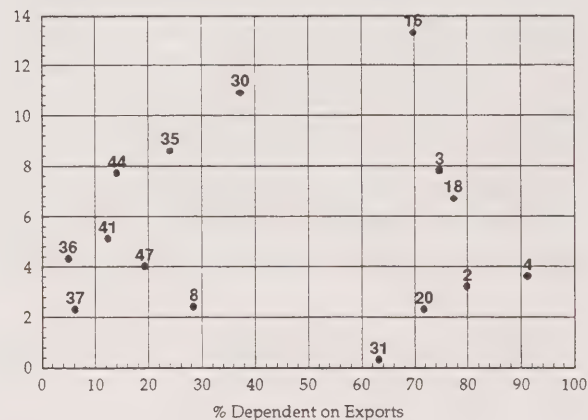
GDP - International

% of Total GDP Generated by Exports



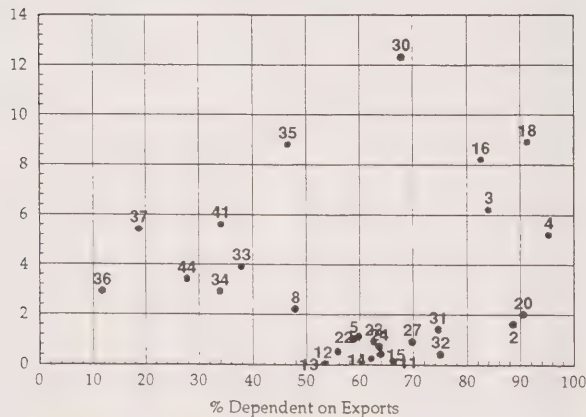
Employment - International

% of Total Employment Generated by Exports



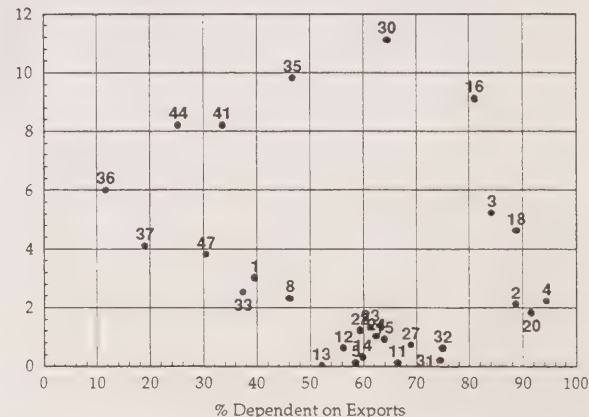
GDP - Total

% of Total GDP Generated by Exports



Employment - Total

% of Total Employment Generated by Exports



15. Industries are identified in Table 7 on page 28. Industries are included only if they record at least 50 percent on the horizontal axis OR 2 percent on the vertical axis.

BRITISH COLUMBIA - TRADE SUMMARY 1990

Provincial Trade Totals (\$ Millions)

	Total	Interprovincial	International
Exports	30,395	10,884	19,511
Imports	34,583	18,911	15,673
Balance	-4,189	-8,027	3,838

Summary of Economic Activity Related to Exports

	GDP Generated By Exports			Employment Created By Exports		
	\$Millions	Percentage of GDP	GDP per \$ Thousand of Exports	Number of Jobs	Percentage of Employment	Number of Jobs Per \$Million of Exports
Total	20,051	34.3	659	368,057	32.9	12.1
Interprovincial	6,062	10.4	648	130,753	11.7	13.8
Interprovincial/ International	999	1.7		19,021	1.7	
International	12,990	22.2	666	218,283	19.5	11.2

Commodities Most Exported

Total Exports	% Share	Interprovincial	% Share	International	% Share
Transportation & storage	16.3	Transportation & storage	20.9	Lumber, sawmill, other wood prod	21.8
Lumber, sawmill, other wood prod	16.0	Wholesale trade services	10.1	Paper & paper products	20.4
Paper & paper products	14.4	Finance, insurance & real estate	7.6	Transportation & storage	13.8
Wholesale trade services	6.2	Personal & other misc. services	7.4	Mineral fuels	5.7
Personal & other misc. services	5.8	Business services	6.6	Mining products	5.5

Commodities Most Imported

Total Imports	% Share	Interprovincial	% Share	International	% Share
Autos, trucks, other transp. equip.	10.0	Finance, insurance & real estate	9.2	Autos, trucks, other transp. equip.	14.6
Machinery & equipment	7.4	Food products	8.4	Machinery & equipment	11.4
Personal & other misc. services	6.8	Transportation & storage	8.3	Personal & other misc. services	7.9
Food products	6.7	Wholesale trade services	7.2	Electrical & communication prod.	7.0
Transportation & storage	6.1	Autos, trucks, other transp. equip.	6.0	Misc. manufactured products	5.7

Provincial Trading Partners

	Destination of Exports		Origin of Imports	
	\$Million	% Share	\$Million	% Share
Atlantic Canada	419.8	3.9	506.6	2.7
Quebec	1,394.1	12.8	3,300.4	17.5
Ontario	3,086.2	28.4	9,357.2	49.5
Prairies	5,642.3	51.9	5,528.8	29.2
British Columbia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Territories	333.7	3.1	217.2	1.1

Industry Shares of GDP Generated by Exports

Total Exports	% Share	Interprovincial	% Share	International	% Share
Transportation	12.3	Transportation	14.7	Paper & allied products	12.4
Paper & allied products	8.9	Wholesale trade	12.1	Transportation	11.1
Wholesale trade	8.8	Business services	10.1	Wood products	10.9
Wood products	8.2	Finance & real estate	10.0	Logging & forestry	8.5
Logging & forestry	6.2	Communication services	8.2	Mining	7.8

Industry Shares of Employment Generated by Exports

Total Exports	% Share	Interprovincial	% Share	International	% Share
Transportation	11.1	Business services	12.7	Wood products	13.3
Wholesale trade	9.8	Wholesale trade	11.7	Transportation	10.9
Wood products	9.1	Transportation	11.5	Wholesale trade	8.6
Business services	8.2	Accommodation & food services	8.8	Logging & forestry	7.8
Accommodation & food services	8.2	Retail trade	8.6	Accommodation & food services	7.7

Industries Most Dependent on Export Markets

	Total Exports	Interprovincial	International
		(% of Output)	
Mining	95.5	3.2	92.2
Paper & allied products	91.5	8.6	82.9
Primary metal products	90.6	20.0	70.7
Fishing & trapping	88.7	8.8	79.9
Logging & forestry	84.2	9.4	74.8

2.11 YUKON TERRITORY

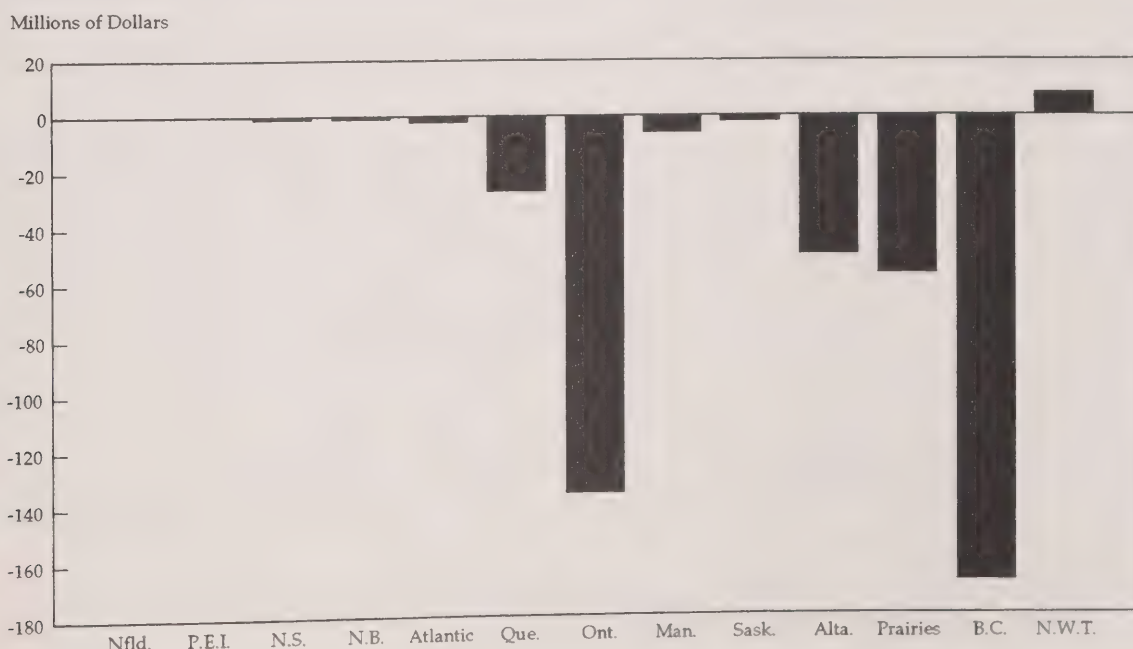
Mining and tourism accounted for nearly all Yukon's exports. More than 60 percent of private sector GDP was derived from exports; far higher than for any other province or territory. Metallic ores (mostly gold) made up two-thirds of total exports in 1990 with virtually all mining output sold abroad. With exports primarily sold to international markets there was a foreign trade surplus of \$461 million. There is very limited manufacturing in the Yukon given its geographic location and small population. Demand for most manufactured goods must be met through imports. Purchases were mostly from within Canada generating a large interprovincial trade deficit of \$382 million. This shortfall, nevertheless, still left the Yukon with a total trade surplus, joining Ontario and Alberta on the black side of the balance sheet.

The mining industry accounted for over 80 percent of all GDP underlying international exports, but generated only one third of total employment. Much of the remaining employment generated from foreign trade was tourism related in food, accommodation and

transportation services. International sales created only 4.5 jobs for every million dollars of export, by far the lowest in Canada. The number of jobs linked to each dollar of interprovincial exports was much higher given that trade was concentrated in services. The largest economic contributor was the food and accommodation services industry.

The Yukon Territory had its strongest interprovincial trade ties with British Columbia, both as an internal market for exports (about half) and as a source of imports (45 percent). Ontario was also an important source of imports, supplying about the same level of manufactured goods as British Columbia, but only half the value of services. Alberta was also a significant trading partner, actually providing a bigger market for Yukon exports than Ontario.

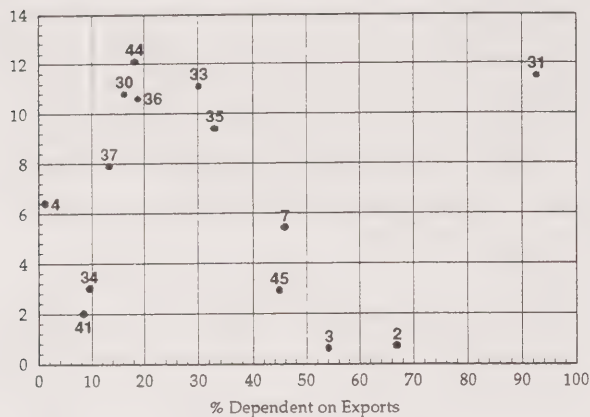
Interprovincial Trade Balances - Yukon



Industry Export Mappings - Yukon Territories¹⁶

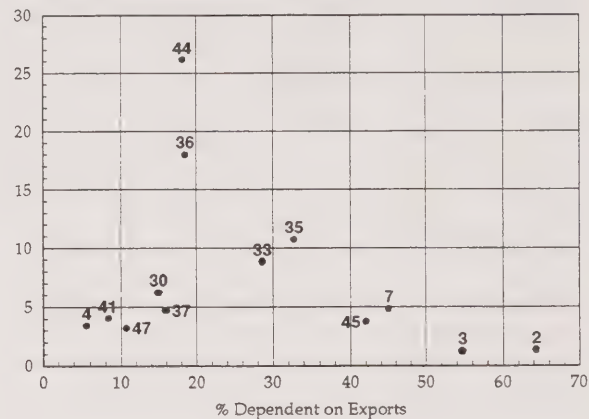
GDP - Interprovincial

% of Total GDP Generated by Exports



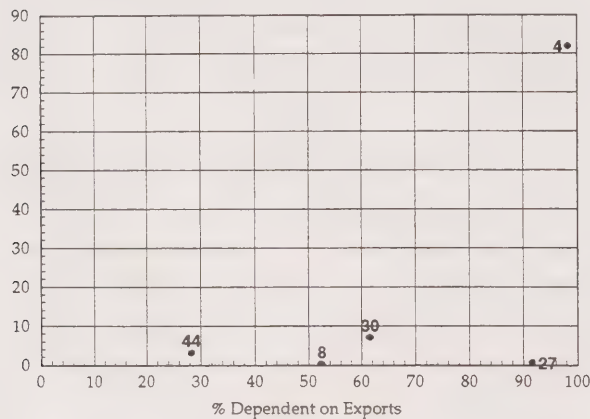
Employment - Interprovincial

% of Total Employment Generated by Exports



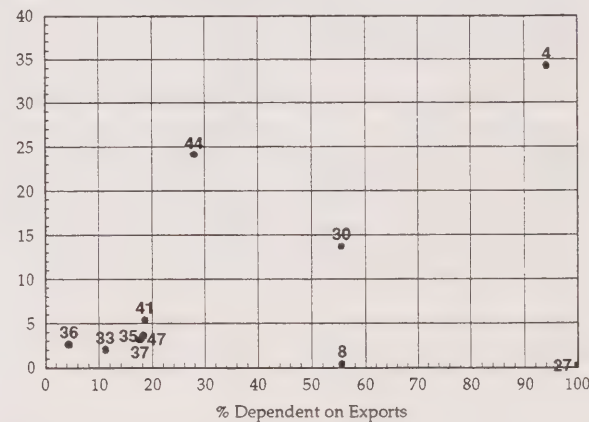
GDP - International

% of Total GDP Generated by Exports



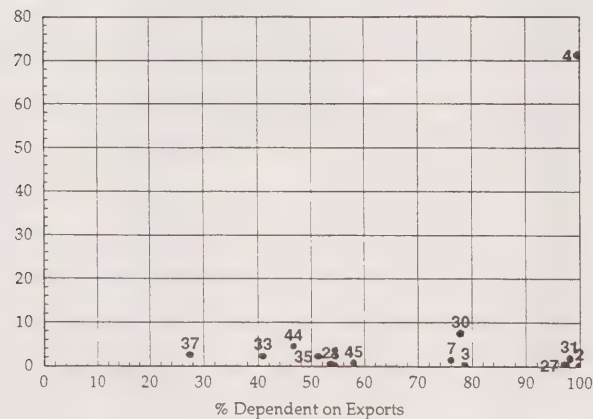
Employment - International

% of Total Employment Generated by Exports



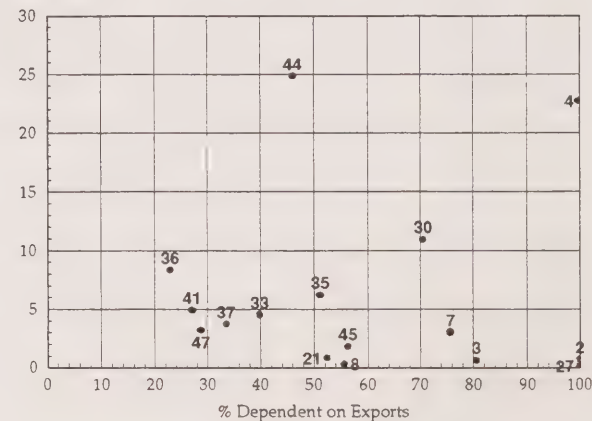
GDP - Total

% of Total GDP Generated by Exports



Employment - Total

% of Total Employment Generated by Exports



16. Industries are identified in Table 7 on page 28. Industries are included only if they record at least 50 percent on the horizontal axis OR 2 percent on the vertical axis.

YUKON - TRADE SUMMARY 1990

Provincial Trade Totals (\$ Millions)

	Total	Interprovincial	International
Exports	694	124	570
Imports	615	506	109
Balance	80	-382	461

Summary of Economic Activity Related to Exports

	GDP Generated By Exports			Employment Created By Exports		
	\$Millions	Percentage of GDP	GDP per \$ Thousand of Exports	Number of Jobs	Percentage of Employment	Number of Jobs Per \$Million of Exports
Total	500	61.5	720	3,847	34.9	5.5
Interprovincial	59	7.3	576	1,267	11.5	11.6
Interprovincial/International	12	1.5		170	1.5	
International	429	52.7	752	2,410	21.9	4.2

Commodities Most Exported

Total Exports	% Share	Interprovincial	% Share	International	% Share
Mining products	68.8	Transportation & storage	27.1	Mining products	80.9
Transportation & storage	15.0	Personal & other misc. services	27.1	Transportation & storage	12.4
Personal & other misc. services	9.2	Mining products	12.9	Personal & other misc. services	5.3
Retail trade services	1.7	Retail trade services	9.3	Wholesale trade services	0.3
Wholesale trade services	1.6	Wholesale trade services	7.5	Primary metal products	0.2

Commodities Most Imported

Total Imports	% Share	Interprovincial	% Share	International	% Share
Transportation & storage	13.0	Transportation & storage	14.8	Machinery & equipment	15.5
Personal & other misc. services	10.6	Personal & other misc. services	10.5	Autos, trucks, other transp. equip.	13.1
Petroleum & coal products	8.4	Wholesale trade services	9.8	Personal & other misc. services	10.7
Wholesale trade services	8.2	Petroleum & coal products	9.0	Misc. manufactured products	7.4
Finance, insurance & real estate	7.1	Business services	8.7	Chemicals & chemical prod.	5.9

Provincial Trading Partners

	Destination of Exports		Origin of Imports	
	\$Million	% Share	\$Million	% Share
Atlantic Canada	2.1	1.7	3.7	0.7
Quebec	4.5	3.6	31.7	6.3
Ontario	18.8	15.2	154.4	30.5
Prairies	28.1	22.7	85.5	16.9
British Columbia	60.8	49.0	228.9	45.3
Territories	9.7	7.8	1.4	0.3

Industry Shares of GDP Generated by Exports

Total Exports	% Share	Interprovincial	% Share	International	% Share
Mining	71.1	Accommodation & food services	12.1	Mining	81.8
Transportation	7.4	Pipeline transport	11.5	Transportation	6.9
Accommodation & food services	4.4	Communication services	11.1	Accommodation & food services	3.1
Finance & real estate	2.3	Transportation	10.8	Finance & real estate	1.4
Communication services	2.2	Retail trade	10.6	Utilities	1.4

Industry Shares of Employment Generated by Exports

Total Exports	% Share	Interprovincial	% Share	International	% Share
Accommodation & food services	24.8	Accommodation & food services	26.1	Mining	34.2
Mining	22.7	Retail trade	18.0	Accommodation & food services	24.1
Transportation	10.9	Wholesale trade	10.7	Transportation	13.7
Retail trade	8.3	Communication services	8.8	Business services	5.4
Wholesale trade	6.2	Transportation	6.2	Wholesale trade	3.6

Industries Most Dependent on Export Markets

	Total Exports	Interprovincial	International
		(% of Output)	
Fishing & trapping	99.9	66.9	33.0
Mining	99.8	1.3	98.5
Pipeline transport	98.2	92.9	5.3
Chemicals & chemical products	97.2	5.5	91.7
Logging & forestry	78.7	54.2	24.5

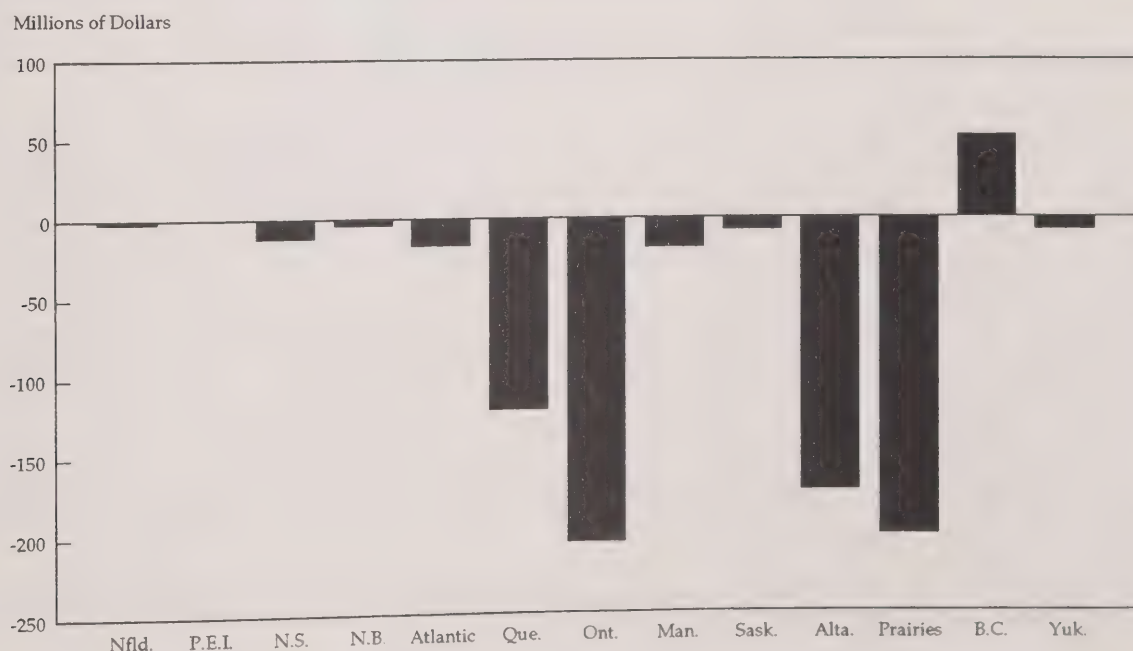
2.12 NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Exports from the Northwest Territories largely centered around the mining and petroleum industries. Nearly half of all private sector GDP was derived from exports. Exports within and outside Canada were nearly equal in value but quite different in composition. Metallic ores (gold, lead and zinc) made up 86 percent of international sales while mineral fuels represented the main interprovincial export commodity. The mining industry generated three quarters of all GDP and 45 percent of total employment derived from foreign sales. The oil and gas industry was the source of nearly half of GDP underlying interprovincial trade, while transportation generated about one quarter of the jobs.

An international trade surplus was more than erased by a \$502 million deficit within Canada, leaving a total trade shortfall of \$225 million. Nearly all manufactured goods and a wide range of services were imported, mostly from within Canada. Northwest Territories had its strongest trade ties with Ontario. Sales to Ontario and British Columbia, however, were nearly at the

same level (\$158 million and \$156 million respectively) followed closely by Alberta at \$117 million. Ontario was the largest source of imports for both manufactured goods and services. Alberta, however, was a close second in both categories. Quebec was a major supplier of goods and services to the eastern region of the Northwest Territories.

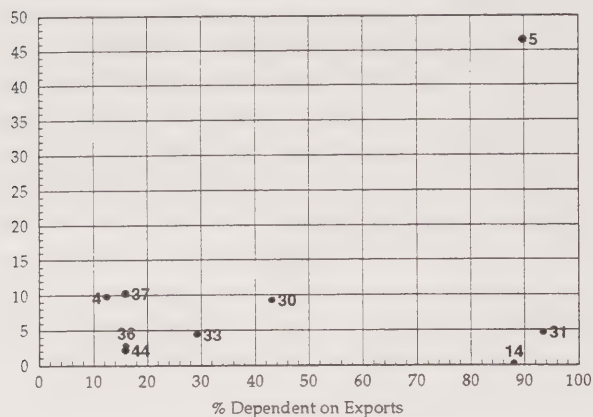
Interprovincial Trade Balances - Northwest Territories



Industry Export Mappings - Northwest Territories¹⁷

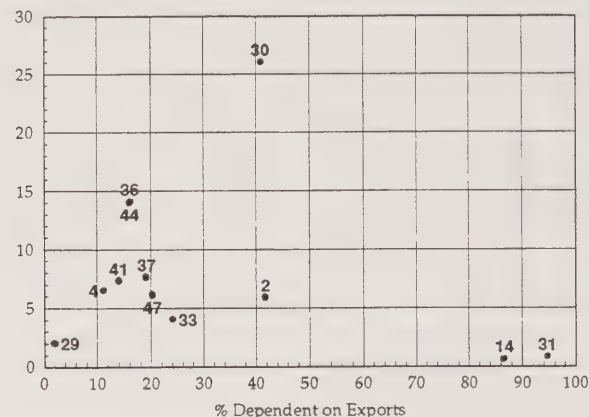
GDP - Interprovincial

% of Total GDP Generated by Exports



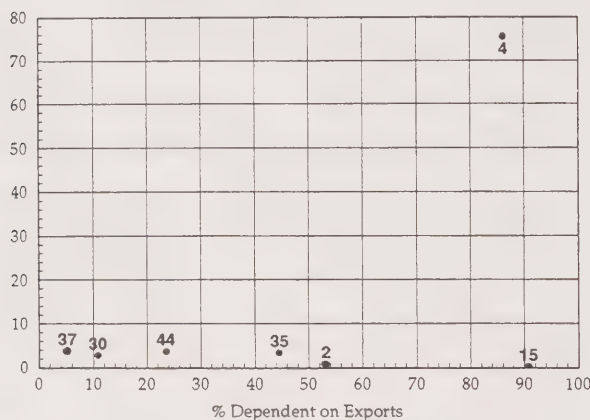
Employment - Interprovincial

% of Total Employment Generated by Exports



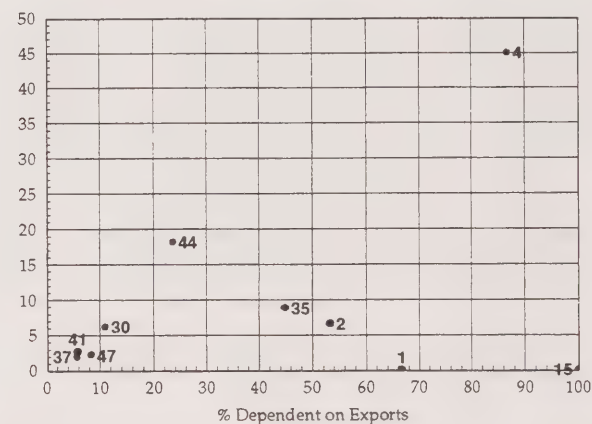
GDP - International

% of Total GDP Generated by Exports



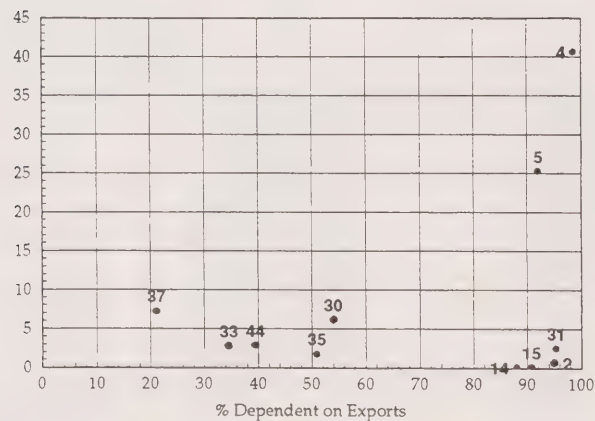
Employment - International

% of Total Employment Generated by Exports



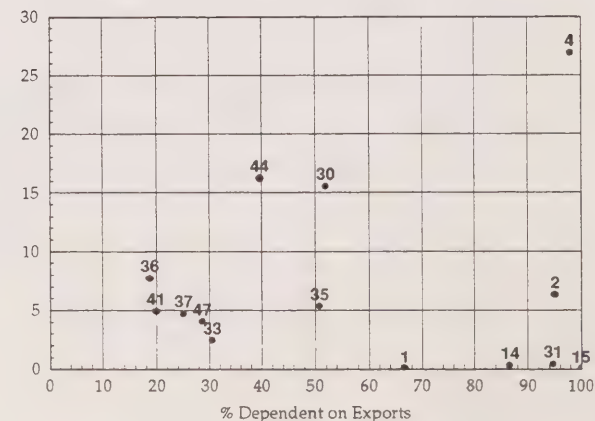
GDP - Total

% of Total GDP Generated by Exports



Employment - Total

% of Total Employment Generated by Exports



17. Industries are identified in Table 7 on page 28. Industries are included only if they record at least 50 percent on the horizontal axis OR 2 percent on the vertical axis.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES - TRADE SUMMARY 1990

Provincial Trade Totals (\$ Millions)

	Total	Interprovincial	International
Exports	997	507	490
Imports	1,222	1,009	214
Balance	-225	-502	276

Summary of Economic Activity Related to Exports

	GDP Generated By Exports			Employment Created By Exports		
	\$Millions	Percentage of GDP	GDP per \$ Thousand of Exports	Number of Jobs	Percentage of Employment	Number of Jobs Per \$Million of Exports
Total	704	48.1	706	4,989	34.3	5.0
Interprovincial	266	18.2	735	1,875	12.9	4.6
Interprovincial/ International	107	7.3		465	3.2	
International	331	22.6	675	2,649	18.2	5.4

Commodities Most Exported

Total Exports	% Share	Interprovincial	% Share	International	% Share
Mining products	48.3	Mineral fuels	47.3	Mining products	85.8
Mineral fuels	24.1	Transportation & storage	23.5	Personal & other misc. services	5.0
Transportation & storage	13.6	Mining products	12.0	Transportation & storage	3.2
Personal & other misc. services	4.7	Finance, insurance & real estate	4.7	Wholesale trade services	2.6
Finance, insurance & real estate	2.4	Personal & other misc. services	4.5	Primary metal products	0.9

Commodities Most Imported

Total Imports	% Share	Interprovincial	% Share	International	% Share
Wholesale trade services	11.1	Wholesale trade services	13.3	Machinery & equipment	23.0
Personal & other misc. services	10.3	Business services	12.1	Autos trucks, other transp. equip.	15.7
Business services	9.9	Transportation & storage	11.3	Electrical & communication prod.	8.5
Transportation & storage	9.7	Personal & other misc. services	11.3	Misc. manufactured products	7.8
Finance, insurance & real estate	5.9	Finance, insurance & real estate	6.9	Fabricated metal products	6.7

Provincial Trading Partners

	Destination of Exports		Origin of Imports	
	\$Million	% Share	\$Million	% Share
Atlantic Canada	11.1	2.2	28.5	2.8
Quebec	51.7	10.2	173.1	17.2
Ontario	158.2	31.2	363.4	36.0
Prairies	128.2	25.3	329.0	32.6
British Columbia	156.4	30.8	104.8	10.4
Territories	1.4	0.3	9.7	1.0

Industry Shares of GDP Generated by Exports

Total Exports	% Share	Interprovincial	% Share	International	% Share
Mining	40.6	Crude petroleum & natural gas	46.4	Mining	75.4
Crude petroleum & natural gas	25.2	Finance & real estate	10.2	Finance & real estate	3.7
Finance & real estate	7.2	Mining	9.7	Accommodation & food services	3.6
Transportation	6.1	Transportation	9.2	Wholesale trade	3.2
Accommodation & food services	2.8	Pipeline transport	4.6	Transportation	2.6

Industry Shares of Employment Generated by Exports

Total Exports	% Share	Interprovincial	% Share	International	% Share
Mining	26.9	Transportation	26.0	Mining	45.0
Accommodation & food services	16.2	Retail trade	14.1	Accommodation & food services	18.2
Transportation	15.5	Accommodation & food services	14.0	Wholesale trade	8.8
Retail trade	7.7	Finance & real estate	7.6	Fishing & trapping	6.6
Fishing & trapping	6.3	Business services	7.3	Transportation	6.2

Industries Most Dependent on Export Markets

	Total Exports	Interprovincial	International
		(% of Output)	
Mining	98.8	12.5	86.3
Pipeline transport	95.5	93.6	1.9
Fishing & trapping	95.1	41.9	53.2
Crude petroleum & natural gas	92.1	89.9	2.2
Clothing	90.9	0.0	90.9

CONCLUSIONS

The Economic benefits of interprovincial trade in Canada were found to be substantive in that one-sixth of business sector Gross Domestic Product and one out of every six private sector jobs were linked to the production of goods and services that were sold across provincial and territorial boundaries. The economic consequences of internal trade extends even deeper in its role of facilitating international exports. First, an estimated 15 percent of interprovincial trade represented intermediate goods and services (raw and semi-fabricated materials, energy products and an array of services from transportation wholesaling, financial, business and communications services) used as inputs into the production of foreign exports. Second, an accessible national market for interprovincial sales of consumer goods and capital equipment assists Canadian producers in achieving economies of scale, an essential ingredient of global competitiveness.

Canada's international exports have historically drawn heavily on its abundant wealth of natural resources. Although primary and semi-fabricated goods continue to be an important element of sales abroad, Canada, through its continued building of: a comprehensive capital infrastructure; an abundant stock of human capital; accessible capital markets, as well as aggressive development and exploitation of new technologies has shed its traditional image as "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to become a world class exporter in areas such as telecommunications and transportation equipment.

Provincial specialization acquired through access to domestic and foreign markets is evident in manufacturing as most major commodity groups imported from abroad also constitute a large share of our exports, both international and internal. Transportation equipment, machinery and equipment, chemical products, electrical and communications equipment, food products and fabricated metal products while accounting for 60 percent of our international imports, make up half our foreign sales of goods and nearly half (47 percent) of all internal trade in goods.

The federal-provincial internal trade agreement, July 1994, establishes principles to guide governments in the removal of interprovincial trade barriers such as: government procurement

policies and practices; restrictive standards and regulations (marketing boards, consumer product and packaging standards, and inspection practices); local processing requirements; and, mobility restrictions (local hiring practices, licensing and certification). A lowering of these barriers will set the stage for even stronger economic ties among the provinces.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS IN INTERPROVINCIAL TRADE

The current stage of the Interprovincial Trade Program is focusing on improved timeliness of detailed commodity trade flows among the provinces and territories. Updates for 1991-95 will be available late this year with preliminary estimates for 1996 to follow in 1997. The results of this work will provide continuous annual time series for detailed interprovincial and conceptually consistent international flows from 1984. Work is also underway to develop a 1996 benchmark where trade flows will be integrated in a fully balanced system of interprovincial input-output accounts (similar to 1990). These data will allow an update of the analytical results presented in this publication. Furthermore, the 1996 benchmark will draw on newly designed surveys aimed at improving coverage and quality of statistics on interprovincial sales of goods and services. The 1996 benchmark is slated for completion in the spring of 1999, and will necessitate certain revisions to the earlier estimates.

APPENDIX TABLES

Table A.1 - Provincial Trade Summary by Commodity - Newfoundland¹

	Inter-provincial Exports	Inter-national Exports	Total Exports	Inter-provincial Imports	Inter-national Imports	Total Imports	Inter-provincial Trade Balance	Inter-national Trade Balance	Total Trade Balance
(\$ millions)									
Agricultural products	7	1	8	36	4	40	-29	-3	-32
Forestry products	0	3	3	2	0	2	-2	3	0
Fishing & trapping products	40	27	67	2	0	2	38	27	65
Mineral fuels	0	0	0	11	710	721	-11	-710	-721
Mining products	153	479	632	21	6	27	132	473	605
Total Primary	200	510	710	72	720	792	128	-210	-83
Food products	135	425	560	394	32	425	-258	394	135
Beverages	9	3	13	19	20	38	-10	-16	-26
Tobacco & tobacco products	0	0	0	23	1	24	-23	-1	-24
Rubber, leather, plast. fabricated pr.	10	0	11	70	22	93	-60	-22	-82
Textile, clothing & knitted prod.	0	0	1	118	70	188	-118	-69	-187
Lumber, sawmill, other wood prod.	3	1	3	53	12	65	-50	-11	-62
Furniture & fixtures	0	0	0	61	4	65	-61	-4	-65
Paper & paper products	4	344	348	97	10	108	-93	333	240
Printing & publishing	2	0	2	75	28	104	-73	-28	-101
Primary metal products	9	2	11	34	11	45	-25	-9	-34
Fabricated metal products	2	1	3	115	45	160	-113	-43	-156
Machinery & equipment	0	5	5	68	161	229	-68	-156	-224
Autos, trucks, other transp. equip.	18	7	24	116	254	370	-99	-247	-346
Electrical & communications prod.	15	1	15	129	122	250	-114	-121	-235
Non-metallic mineral products	7	1	8	33	15	48	-25	-14	-39
Petroleum & coal products	2	763	765	273	67	340	-271	696	425
Chemicals & chemical products	6	1	7	131	55	186	-126	-54	-179
Misc. manufactured products	3	1	4	34	92	125	-30	-91	-121
Total Manufacturing	225	1,555	1,780	1,843	1,021	2,863	-1,617	537	-1,081
Total Primary and Manufacturing	425	2,065	2,490	1,915	1,741	3,655	-1,489	327	-1,164
Transportation & storage	138	203	341	458	21	479	-320	182	-138
Communication services	110	8	118	76	9	85	34	-1	33
Utilities	77	0	77	0	0	0	77	0	77
Wholesale trade services	12	250	262	428	11	439	-416	239	-178
Retail trade services	26	0	26	48	0	48	-22	0	-22
Finance, insurance & real estate	62	4	66	269	19	287	-207	-14	-221
Business services	35	4	38	268	47	315	-233	-43	-276
Personal & other misc. services	57	27	84	193	47	240	-137	-20	-156
Non-competing imports	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	-5	-5
Unallocated imports & exports	0	18	18	0	26	26	0	-8	-8
Total Goods²	502	2,065	2,567	1,915	1,746	3,660	-1,412	322	-1,092
Total Services	440	514	953	1,740	180	1,919	-1,301	335	-966
Total Goods and Services	942	2,579	3,520	3,655	1,926	5,579	-2,713	657	-2,058

1. Sub-totals may differ from values reported elsewhere in the publication due to rounding.

2. Total Goods = Total Primary and Manufacturing + Utilities + Non-Competing Imports.

Table A.2 - Provincial Trade Summary by Commodity - Prince Edward Island¹

	Inter- provincial Exports	Inter- national Exports	Total Exports	Inter- provincial Imports	Inter- national Imports	Total Imports	Inter- provincial Trade Balance	Inter- national Trade Balance	Total Trade Balance
(\$ millions)									
Agricultural products	93	58	150	17	2	19	75	56	131
Forestry products	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
Fishing & trapping products	19	7	26	3	0	3	16	7	23
Mineral fuels	0	0	0	1	0	1	-1	0	-1
Mining products	0	0	0	9	0	9	-9	0	-9
Total Primary	113	65	178	31	2	33	81	63	144
Food products	128	102	230	92	14	106	36	88	124
Beverages	0	0	0	15	3	18	-15	-2	-18
Tobacco & tobacco products	0	0	0	4	1	4	-4	-1	-4
Rubber, leather, plast. fabricated pr.	0	0	0	18	6	24	-18	-6	-24
Textile, clothing & knitted prod.	1	2	3	38	15	52	-37	-12	-49
Lumber, sawmill, other wood prod.	4	1	5	13	1	14	-9	0	-9
Furniture & fixtures	0	0	0	16	1	17	-16	-1	-17
Paper & paper products	0	0	0	33	1	34	-32	-1	-34
Printing & publishing	2	0	3	26	6	32	-23	-6	-30
Primary metal products	1	0	1	5	2	7	-5	-1	-6
Fabricated metal products	5	0	5	29	8	38	-25	-8	-33
Machinery & equipment	2	3	5	15	31	46	-13	-28	-41
Autos, trucks, other transp. equip.	2	0	2	47	48	95	-45	-48	-93
Electrical & communications prod.	2	0	2	30	21	52	-28	-21	-50
Non-metallic mineral products	1	0	1	13	3	16	-12	-3	-15
Petroleum & coal products	0	0	0	84	8	92	-84	-8	-92
Chemicals & chemical products	5	2	8	40	15	55	-35	-12	-47
Misc. manufactured products	1	1	2	11	20	31	-10	-19	-29
Total Manufacturing	154	111	267	529	204	733	-375	-89	-467
Total Primary and Manufacturing	267	176	445	560	206	766	-294	-26	-323
Transportation & storage	115	21	137	135	5	139	-20	17	-3
Communication services	19	2	21	22	3	25	-3	-1	-4
Utilities	0	0	0	28	0	28	-28	0	-28
Wholesale trade services	42	29	71	115	0	115	-73	29	-44
Retail trade services	24	0	24	18	0	18	6	0	6
Finance, insurance & real estate	15	0	16	67	1	68	-52	-1	-53
Business services	4	1	5	48	10	59	-44	-10	-54
Personal & other misc. services	68	28	96	69	14	82	-1	15	13
Non-competing imports	0	0	0	0	11	11	0	-11	-11
Unallocated imports & exports	0	3	3	0	5	5	0	-2	-2
Total Goods²	267	176	445	588	217	805	-322	-37	-362
Total Services	287	84	373	474	38	511	-187	47	-141
Total Goods and Services	554	260	818	1,062	255	1,316	-509	10	-503

1. Sub-totals may differ from values reported elsewhere in the publication due to rounding.

2. Total Goods = Total Primary and Manufacturing + Utilities + Non-Competing Imports

Table A.3 - Provincial Trade Summary by Commodity - Nova Scotia¹

	Inter-provincial Exports	Inter-national Exports	Total Exports	Inter-provincial Imports	Inter-national Imports	Total Imports	Inter-provincial Trade Balance	Inter-national Trade Balance	Total Trade Balance
(\$ millions)									
Agricultural products	67	20	87	80	17	97	-13	3	-10
Forestry products	4	3	7	11	5	16	-7	-2	-9
Fishing & trapping products	83	66	149	13	0	13	70	66	136
Mineral fuels	22	57	79	19	972	991	3	-915	-912
Mining products	66	66	132	13	7	20	53	59	112
Total Primary	242	212	454	136	1,001	1,137	106	-789	-683
Food products	251	591	841	638	116	754	-388	475	87
Beverages	18	2	20	32	24	56	-14	-22	-36
Tobacco & tobacco products	0	0	0	46	4	49	-46	-4	-49
Rubber, leather, plast. fabricated pr.	196	267	463	123	80	203	73	187	260
Textile, clothing & knitted prod.	146	21	166	231	173	404	-85	-152	-237
Lumber, sawmill, other wood prod.	16	61	78	82	14	95	-65	48	-18
Furniture & fixtures	6	4	10	100	18	118	-93	-14	-108
Paper & paper products	125	460	585	207	30	237	-82	430	348
Printing & publishing	13	1	13	183	64	247	-170	-64	-234
Primary metal products	30	37	68	88	46	133	-57	-8	-66
Fabricated metal products	31	15	46	218	123	341	-187	-108	-295
Machinery & equipment	7	18	25	100	412	511	-93	-393	-486
Autos, trucks, other transp. equip.	207	165	373	705	656	1,360	-497	-491	-988
Electrical & communications prod.	59	23	82	406	361	767	-348	-338	-686
Non-metallic mineral products	27	4	30	57	34	91	-31	-30	-61
Petroleum & coal products	507	73	580	191	145	337	316	-73	243
Chemicals & chemical products	22	33	55	368	199	568	-346	-166	-512
Misc. manufactured products	10	10	20	62	213	275	-52	-202	-255
Total Manufacturing	1,671	1,785	3,455	3,837	2,712	6,546	-2,165	-925	-3,093
Total Primary and Manufacturing	1,913	1,997	3,909	3,973	3,713	7,683	-2,059	-1,714	-3,776
Transportation & storage	420	183	603	643	68	711	-223	115	-108
Communication services	209	15	223	120	16	136	89	-1	88
Utilities	0	0	0	17	0	17	-17	0	-17
Wholesale trade services	284	258	542	601	10	611	-317	248	-69
Retail trade services	78	0	78	58	0	58	20	0	20
Finance, insurance & real estate	191	9	200	359	57	417	-169	-48	-217
Business services	101	9	111	428	122	550	-327	-113	-440
Personal & other misc. services	197	119	316	263	152	414	-66	-33	-98
Non-competing imports	0	0	0	0	26	26	0	-26	-26
Unallocated imports & exports	0	30	30	0	47	47	0	-18	-18
Total Goods²	1,913	1,997	3,909	3,990	3,739	7,726	-2,076	-1,740	-3,819
Total Services	1,480	623	2,103	2,472	472	2,944	-993	150	-842
Total Goods and Services	3,393	2,620	6,012	6,462	4,211	10,670	-3,069	-1,590	-4,661

1. Sub-Totals may differ from values reported elsewhere in the publication due to rounding.

2. Total Goods = Total Primary and Manufacturing + Utilities + Non-Competing Imports

Table A.4 - Provincial Trade Summary by Commodity - New Brunswick¹

	Inter-provincial Exports	Inter-national Exports	Total Exports	Inter-provincial Imports	Inter-national Imports	Total Imports	Inter-provincial Trade Balance	Inter-national Trade Balance	Total Trade Balance
(\$ millions)									
Agricultural products	57	65	122	120	39	158	-62	26	-36
Forestry products	12	3	15	15	11	25	-2	-8	-10
Fishing & trapping products	25	81	106	59	0	59	-34	81	47
Mineral fuels	0	0	0	0	709	709	0	-709	-709
Mining products	69	277	346	39	33	72	30	244	274
Total Primary	163	426	589	233	792	1,023	-68	-366	-434
Food products	513	319	832	498	141	640	15	178	193
Beverages	21	31	52	33	14	47	-12	17	5
Tobacco & tobacco products	0	0	0	43	3	47	-43	-3	-47
Rubber, leather, plast. fabricated pr.	32	3	35	111	60	170	-79	-57	-135
Textile, clothing & knitted prod.	15	6	21	182	130	313	-168	-124	-292
Lumber, sawmill, other wood prod.	108	184	292	56	24	80	53	160	212
Furniture & fixtures	7	1	7	68	19	88	-62	-19	-80
Paper & paper products	166	1,171	1,337	192	53	245	-25	1,118	1,092
Printing & publishing	16	0	16	158	42	199	-142	-41	-184
Primary metal products	42	31	72	71	23	94	-29	7	-22
Fabricated metal products	75	22	97	132	81	213	-57	-59	-116
Machinery & equipment	26	39	65	150	292	443	-125	-254	-378
Autos, trucks, other transp. equip.	601	11	612	208	353	561	393	-342	50
Electrical & communications prod.	11	3	14	267	561	828	-255	-558	-814
Non-metallic mineral products	26	4	29	66	24	90	-40	-20	-61
Petroleum & coal products	395	237	632	262	191	453	133	46	179
Chemicals & chemical products	103	107	209	311	140	451	-208	-33	-241
Misc. manufactured products	25	7	33	55	158	213	-30	-151	-180
Total Manufacturing	2,182	2,176	4,355	2,863	2,309	5,175	-681	-135	-819
Total Primary and Manufacturing	2,345	2,602	4,944	3,096	3,101	6,198	-749	-501	-1,253
Transportation & storage	375	369	744	517	66	582	-141	303	162
Communication services	145	12	157	129	14	142	16	-2	14
Utilities	105	208	313	111	13	124	-6	195	189
Wholesale trade services	238	168	406	585	14	600	-348	154	-194
Retail trade services	58	0	58	72	0	72	-14	0	-14
Finance, insurance & real estate	166	9	175	379	13	392	-213	-4	-217
Business services	39	15	54	268	51	319	-229	-36	-265
Personal & other misc. services	134	120	254	301	189	490	-167	-69	-236
Non-competing imports	0	0	0	0	114	114	0	-114	-114
Unallocated imports & exports	0	34	34	0	52	52	0	-18	-18
Total Goods²	2,450	2,810	5,257	3,207	3,228	6,436	-755	-420	-1,178
Total Services	1,155	727	1,882	2,251	399	2,649	-1,096	328	-768
Total Goods and Services	3,605	3,537	7,139	5,458	3,627	9,085	-1,851	-92	-1,946

1. Sub-Totals may differ from values reported elsewhere in the publication due to rounding.

2. Total Goods = Total Primary and Manufacturing + Utilities + Non-Competing Imports

Table A.5 - Provincial Trade Summary by Commodity - Quebec¹

	Inter-provincial Exports	Inter-national Exports	Total Exports	Inter-provincial Imports	Inter-national Imports	Total Imports	Inter-provincial Trade Balance	Inter-national Trade Balance	Total Trade Balance
(\$ millions)									
Agricultural products	313	102	414	611	418	1,029	-299	-316	-615
Forestry products	45	4	49	45	44	89	1	-41	-40
Fishing & trapping products	7	14	21	18	5	23	-11	9	-2
Mineral fuels	0	0	0	1,034	2,336	3,369	-1,034	-2,336	-3,369
Mining products	357	1,972	2,329	654	1,193	1,847	-297	779	481
Total Primary	722	2,092	2,813	2,362	3,996	6,357	-1,640	-1,905	-3,545
Food products	2,583	982	3,566	2,848	1,123	3,971	-265	-141	-406
Beverages	163	167	329	65	170	235	98	-4	94
Tobacco & tobacco products	558	62	620	326	54	380	232	8	240
Rubber, leather, plast. fabricated pr.	790	476	1,267	533	1,042	1,575	258	-566	-308
Textile, clothing & knitted prod.	3,228	610	3,839	871	1,930	2,801	2,357	-1,319	1,038
Lumber, sawmill, other wood prod.	584	688	1,272	339	165	504	245	522	768
Furniture & fixtures	469	196	665	210	247	457	260	-51	208
Paper & paper products	1,851	3,605	5,456	1,025	631	1,656	826	2,974	3,800
Printing & publishing	659	244	903	519	448	967	140	-204	-64
Primary metal products	1,202	3,798	5,000	1,162	1,023	2,185	40	2,775	2,815
Fabricated metal products	1,236	536	1,772	758	994	1,753	477	-458	19
Machinery & equipment	722	1,055	1,777	736	3,925	4,661	-14	-2,870	-2,885
Autos, trucks, other transp. equip.	1,888	4,244	6,133	1,576	5,755	7,331	312	-1,511	-1,199
Electrical & communications prod.	1,713	3,146	4,859	1,284	4,380	5,664	429	-1,234	-805
Non-metallic mineral products	213	165	378	273	359	632	-59	-195	-254
Petroleum & coal products	859	388	1,247	754	928	1,682	105	-540	-434
Chemicals & chemical products	2,586	781	3,367	1,627	1,937	3,564	960	-1,156	-196
Misc. manufactured products	448	900	1,348	333	1,922	2,255	115	-1,022	-907
Total Manufacturing	21,752	22,043	43,798	15,239	27,033	42,273	6,516	-4,992	1,524
Total Primary and Manufacturing	22,474	24,135	46,611	17,601	31,029	48,630	4,876	-6,897	-2,021
Transportation & storage	2,558	1,900	4,459	2,894	718	3,612	-336	1,182	847
Communication services	1,253	176	1,429	984	140	1,123	269	37	306
Utilities	173	181	354	144	102	246	29	80	108
Wholesale trade services	3,297	1,069	4,366	2,849	123	2,972	448	945	1,394
Retail trade services	348	0	348	338	0	338	10	0	10
Finance, insurance & real estate	1,491	282	1,772	3,369	949	4,318	-1,878	-667	-2,545
Business services	1,098	685	1,783	1,056	622	1,678	42	63	105
Personal & other misc. services	569	1,036	1,605	1,416	1,761	3,177	-847	-725	-1,573
Non-competing imports	0	0	0	0	447	447	0	-447	-447
Unallocated imports & exports	0	261	261	0	391	391	0	-130	-130
Total Goods²	22,647	24,316	46,965	17,745	31,578	49,323	4,905	-7,264	-2,360
Total Services	10,614	5,409	16,023	12,906	4,704	17,609	-2,292	705	-1,586
Total Goods and Services	33,261	29,725	62,988	30,651	36,282	66,932	2,613	-6,559	-3,946

1. Sub-Totals may differ from values reported elsewhere in the publication due to rounding.

2. Total Goods = Total Primary and Manufacturing + Utilities + Non-Competing Imports

Table A.6 - Provincial Trade Summary by Commodity - Ontario¹

	Inter-provincial Exports	Inter-national Exports	Total Exports	Inter-provincial Imports	Inter-national Imports	Total Imports	Inter-provincial Trade Balance	Inter-national Trade Balance	Total Trade Balance
(\$ millions)									
Agricultural products	508	526	1,034	619	1,133	1,752	-111	-607	-718
Forestry products	39	6	45	65	43	108	-26	-37	-63
Fishing & trapping products	5	31	36	41	6	46	-36	25	-11
Mineral fuels	4	0	4	4,994	1,733	6,727	-4,991	-1,733	-6,723
Mining products	508	2,158	2,666	447	1,301	1,747	61	858	919
Total Primary	1,064	2,721	3,785	6,166	4,216	10,380	-5,103	-1,494	-6,596
Food products	4,607	1,366	5,973	2,678	2,424	5,102	1,930	-1,059	871
Beverages	180	526	706	130	439	570	50	87	137
Tobacco & tobacco products	545	85	630	264	62	327	281	22	303
Rubber, leather, plast. fabricated pr.	1,181	1,163	2,344	666	2,388	3,053	516	-1,225	-709
Textile, clothing & knitted prod.	1,541	687	2,227	2,311	2,389	4,701	-770	-1,703	-2,473
Lumber, sawmill, other wood prod.	264	453	717	819	338	1,157	-555	115	-440
Furniture & fixtures	736	506	1,242	295	663	958	441	-157	284
Paper & paper products	1,792	2,808	4,600	1,652	1,247	2,899	140	1,561	1,701
Printing & publishing	1,738	201	1,939	492	946	1,437	1,246	-745	502
Primary metal products	1,950	4,696	6,646	1,447	2,912	4,359	502	1,784	2,286
Fabricated metal products	2,035	1,357	3,392	993	1,983	2,976	1,042	-626	416
Machinery & equipment	1,751	4,738	6,489	357	8,540	8,896	1,394	-3,802	-2,408
Autos, trucks, other transp. equip.	3,534	33,270	36,804	1,578	22,392	23,970	1,956	10,878	12,834
Electrical & communications prod.	3,230	3,025	6,255	1,311	5,189	6,499	1,919	-2,164	-244
Non-metallic mineral products	515	614	1,129	176	1,049	1,225	339	-435	-96
Petroleum & coal products	903	809	1,711	1,043	989	2,033	-141	-181	-321
Chemicals & chemical products	3,448	2,591	6,039	1,981	4,345	6,326	1,468	-1,754	-287
Misc. manufactured products	688	2,143	2,831	381	4,012	4,393	307	-1,869	-1,562
Total Manufacturing	30,638	61,038	91,674	18,574	62,307	80,881	12,065	-1,273	10,794
Total Primary and Manufacturing	31,702	63,759	95,459	24,740	66,523	91,261	6,962	-2,767	4,198
Transportation & storage	4,224	2,697	6,921	4,174	2,066	6,240	50	631	681
Communication services	1,716	276	1,992	1,578	345	1,922	138	-69	69
Utilities	52	24	76	65	430	496	-13	-406	-419
Wholesale trade services	5,316	2,120	7,436	2,981	315	3,296	2,335	1,804	4,140
Retail trade services	494	0	494	447	0	447	47	0	47
Finance, insurance & real estate	7,231	1,229	8,460	1,627	2,711	4,338	5,605	-1,482	4,123
Business services	2,880	2,178	5,058	778	3,133	3,911	2,102	-955	1,147
Personal & other misc. services	3,859	2,595	6,454	849	4,170	5,019	3,010	-1,575	1,435
Non-competing imports	0	0	0	0	507	507	0	-507	-507
Unallocated imports & exports	0	584	584	0	797	797	0	-213	-213
Total Goods²	31,754	63,783	95,535	24,805	67,460	92,264	6,949	-3,680	3,272
Total Services	25,720	11,679	37,399	12,434	13,537	25,970	13,287	-1,859	11,429
Total Goods and Services	57,474	75,462	132,934	37,239	80,997	118,234	20,236	-5,539	14,701

1. Sub-Totals may differ from values reported elsewhere in the publication due to rounding.

2. Total Goods = Total Primary and Manufacturing + Utilities + Non-Competing Imports

Table A.7 - Provincial Trade Summary by Commodity - Manitoba¹

	Inter-provincial Exports	Inter-national Exports	Total Exports	Inter-provincial Imports	Inter-national Imports	Total Imports	Inter-provincial Trade Balance	Inter-national Trade Balance	Total Trade Balance
(\$ millions)									
Agricultural products	433	792	1,225	213	107	320	220	685	905
Forestry products	4	0	4	5	0	6	-1	0	-2
Fishing & trapping products	0	2	2	20	3	23	-20	-1	-21
Mineral fuels	67	48	115	134	1	136	-67	46	-20
Mining products	227	93	320	37	16	53	190	77	267
Total Primary	731	935	1,666	409	127	538	322	807	1,129
Food products	658	184	842	721	199	920	-63	-16	-78
Beverages	19	3	22	39	28	67	-20	-25	-45
Tobacco & tobacco products	0	0	0	59	7	66	-59	-7	-66
Rubber, leather, plast. fabricated pr.	110	48	159	109	138	246	2	-90	-88
Textile, clothing & knitted prod.	272	33	305	266	217	483	7	-185	-178
Lumber, sawmill, other wood prod.	70	46	116	93	32	125	-23	14	-9
Furniture & fixtures	67	12	79	71	28	98	-3	-16	-19
Paper & paper products	136	129	265	220	94	314	-83	35	-49
Printing & publishing	142	8	149	136	85	221	6	-78	-72
Primary metal products	187	751	938	216	85	300	-28	666	637
Fabricated metal products	181	41	222	222	128	350	-40	-88	-128
Machinery & equipment	277	428	705	96	550	646	181	-121	60
Autos, trucks, other transp. equip.	263	376	639	300	594	895	-37	-218	-255
Electrical & communications prod.	310	31	341	271	292	563	38	-260	-222
Non-metallic mineral products	24	4	28	62	61	123	-38	-57	-95
Petroleum & coal products	6	1	7	517	62	580	-511	-61	-573
Chemicals & chemical products	154	71	224	443	258	701	-290	-187	-477
Misc. manufactured products	38	68	107	69	253	322	-31	-184	-215
Total Manufacturing	2,914	2,234	5,148	3,910	3,111	7,020	-992	-878	-1,872
Total Primary and Manufacturing	3,645	3,169	6,814	4,319	3,238	7,558	-670	-71	-743
Transportation & storage	1,053	624	1,678	666	149	815	387	476	863
Communication services	228	18	245	207	27	233	21	-9	12
Utilities	40	33	73	2	15	17	38	18	56
Wholesale trade services	598	135	733	557	8	565	41	127	168
Retail trade services	146	0	146	179	0	179	-33	0	-33
Finance, insurance & real estate	304	34	337	542	86	628	-238	-52	-290
Business services	66	31	97	323	114	437	-258	-82	-340
Personal & other misc. services	299	120	419	386	302	688	-87	-182	-270
Non-competing imports	0	0	0	0	27	27	0	-27	-27
Unallocated imports & exports	0	33	33	0	51	51	0	-17	-17
Total Goods²	3,685	3,202	6,887	4,321	3,280	7,602	-632	-80	-714
Total Services	2,694	995	3,688	2,860	737	3,596	-167	261	93
Total Goods and Services	6,379	4,197	10,575	7,181	4,017	11,198	-799	181	-621

1. Sub-Totals may differ from values reported elsewhere in the publication due to rounding.

2. Total Goods = Total Primary and Manufacturing + Utilities + Non-Competing Imports

Table A.8 - Provincial Trade Summary by Commodity - Saskatchewan¹

	Inter-provincial Exports	Inter-national Exports	Total Exports	Inter-provincial Imports	Inter-national Imports	Total Imports	Inter-provincial Trade Balance	Inter-national Trade Balance	Total Trade Balance
(\$ millions)									
Agricultural products	673	1,807	2,480	175	50	225	498	1,757	2,255
Forestry products	4	0	4	5	0	6	-2	0	-2
Fishing & trapping products	0	1	1	10	0	10	-10	1	-9
Mineral fuels	834	795	1,628	181	0	181	653	794	1,447
Mining products	104	313	418	109	8	117	-5	305	300
Total Primary	1,615	2,916	4,531	480	58	539	1,134	2,857	3,991
Food products	543	130	672	732	73	805	-189	57	-132
Beverages	2	2	4	39	16	55	-37	-14	-51
Tobacco & tobacco products	0	0	0	50	2	52	-50	-2	-52
Rubber, leather, plast. fabricated pr.	19	4	22	133	94	226	-114	-90	-204
Textile, clothing & knitted prod.	10	4	14	227	157	384	-218	-153	-371
Lumber, sawmill, other wood prod.	56	25	81	74	14	88	-18	11	-7
Furniture & fixtures	0	0	0	110	38	148	-110	-37	-147
Paper & paper products	53	271	324	191	27	218	-138	243	106
Printing & publishing	31	2	33	165	70	235	-134	-69	-202
Primary metal products	227	84	312	154	100	253	74	-15	58
Fabricated metal products	46	5	52	242	155	397	-196	-150	-346
Machinery & equipment	96	87	183	255	563	818	-159	-476	-634
Autos, trucks, other transp. equip.	75	10	85	272	418	690	-197	-408	-605
Electrical & communications prod.	44	10	54	248	256	504	-204	-246	-450
Non-metallic mineral products	86	22	108	65	50	116	20	-28	-8
Petroleum & coal products	98	40	138	391	51	443	-293	-12	-305
Chemicals & chemical products	159	802	960	525	281	806	-366	521	155
Misc. manufactured products	18	5	23	73	255	328	-55	-249	-305
Total Manufacturing	1,563	1,503	3,065	3,946	2,620	6,566	-2,384	-1,117	-3,500
Total Primary and Manufacturing	3,178	4,419	7,596	4,426	2,678	7,105	-1,250	1,740	491
Transportation & storage	641	438	1,079	663	81	745	-23	357	334
Communication services	234	15	250	226	27	252	9	-11	-3
Utilities	3	1	3	19	2	21	-17	-1	-18
Wholesale trade services	167	342	510	890	13	903	-723	330	-394
Retail trade services	105	0	105	140	0	140	-35	0	-35
Finance, insurance & real estate	156	9	164	637	35	672	-481	-26	-507
Business services	65	12	77	539	141	680	-475	-129	-604
Personal & other misc. services	197	71	269	620	214	833	-422	-142	-564
Non-competing imports	0	0	0	0	13	13	0	-13	-13
Unallocated imports & exports	0	51	51	0	74	74	0	-23	-23
Total Goods²	3,181	4,420	7,599	4,445	2,693	7,139	-1,267	1,726	460
Total Services	1,565	938	2,505	3,715	585	4,299	-2,150	356	-1,796
Total Goods and Services	4,746	5,358	10,104	8,160	3,278	11,438	-3,417	2,082	-1,336

1. Sub-Totals may differ from values reported elsewhere in the publication due to rounding.

2. Total Goods = Total Primary and Manufacturing + Utilities + Non-Competing Imports

Table A.9 - Provincial Trade Summary by Commodity - Alberta¹

	Inter-provincial Exports	Inter-national Exports	Total Exports	Inter-provincial Imports	Inter-national Imports	Total Imports	Inter-provincial Trade Balance	Inter-national Trade Balance	Total Trade Balance
(\$ millions)									
Agricultural products	303	1,310	1,612	640	152	792	-337	1,157	820
Forestry products	29	5	34	5	4	9	24	1	25
Fishing & trapping products	0	2	2	24	0	24	-24	2	-22
Mineral fuels	6,203	7,356	13,559	113	0	114	6,090	7,356	13,446
Mining products	121	316	438	266	78	344	-145	238	93
Total Primary	6,656	8,989	15,645	1,048	234	1,283	5,608	8,754	14,362
Food products	1,902	450	2,353	1,550	295	1,844	353	156	508
Beverages	54	47	101	55	102	157	-1	-56	-56
Tobacco & tobacco products	0	0	0	160	5	165	-160	-5	-165
Rubber, leather, plast. fabricated pr.	106	35	141	433	313	746	-327	-279	-605
Textile, clothing & knitted prod.	156	94	251	603	643	1,246	-447	-549	-995
Lumber, sawmill, other wood prod.	219	220	439	255	35	290	-35	184	149
Furniture & fixtures	85	26	110	237	119	355	-152	-93	-245
Paper & paper products	132	518	650	615	134	749	-483	384	-99
Printing & publishing	72	5	77	515	281	796	-443	-276	-719
Primary metal products	279	122	401	595	334	929	-316	-213	-529
Fabricated metal products	252	73	325	701	558	1,259	-449	-485	-934
Machinery & equipment	152	285	437	616	1,846	2,462	-464	-1,562	-2,025
Autos, trucks, other transp. equip.	109	68	176	1,164	1,795	2,958	-1,055	-1,727	-2,782
Electrical & communications prod.	209	140	349	816	1,213	2,029	-607	-1,073	-1,680
Non-metallic mineral products	115	31	146	163	158	321	-48	-127	-176
Petroleum & coal products	1,499	1,242	2,741	196	173	369	1,303	1,069	2,372
Chemicals & chemical products	897	1,516	2,413	1,008	700	1,707	-110	816	706
Misc. manufactured products	149	90	239	190	931	1,121	-40	-841	-882
Total Manufacturing	6,387	4,962	11,349	9,872	9,635	19,503	-3,481	-4,677	-8,157
Total Primary and Manufacturing	13,043	13,951	26,994	10,920	9,869	20,786	2,127	4,077	6,205
Transportation & storage	1,899	1,444	3,343	1,933	384	2,317	-34	1,059	1,026
Communication services	541	39	581	756	74	830	-215	-34	-249
Utilities	38	0	38	21	0	22	17	0	17
Wholesale trade services	1,124	491	1,615	1,634	36	1,671	-510	454	-56
Retail trade services	401	0	401	385	0	385	16	0	16
Finance, insurance & real estate	703	42	745	2,078	183	2,261	-1,375	-141	-1,516
Business services	495	109	604	1,072	624	1,695	-577	-515	-1,092
Personal & other misc. services	604	448	1,052	1,457	676	2,133	-853	-228	-1,081
Non-competing imports	0	0	0	0	46	46	0	-46	-46
Unallocated imports & exports	0	168	168	0	262	262	0	-93	-93
Total Goods²	13,081	13,951	27,032	10,941	9,915	20,854	2,144	4,031	6,176
Total Services	5,767	2,741	8,509	9,315	2,239	11,554	-3,548	502	-3,045
Total Goods and Services	18,848	16,692	35,541	20,256	12,154	32,408	-1,404	4,533	3,131

1. Sub-Totals may differ from values reported elsewhere in the publication due to rounding.

2. Total Goods = Total Primary and Manufacturing + Utilities + Non-Competing Imports

Table A.10 - Provincial Trade Summary by Commodity - British Columbia¹

	Inter-provincial Exports	Inter-national Exports	Total Exports	Inter-provincial Imports	Inter-national Imports	Total Imports	Inter-provincial Trade Balance	Inter-national Trade Balance	Total Trade Balance
(\$ millions)									
Agricultural products	274	166	440	209	367	576	65	-201	-136
Forestry products	38	93	132	22	93	115	16	0	16
Fishing & trapping products	17	167	184	7	0	7	10	167	177
Mineral fuels	88	1,111	1,199	968	13	981	-880	1,098	218
Mining products	84	1,082	1,165	160	285	445	-76	796	721
Total Primary	501	2,619	3,120	1,366	758	2,124	-865	1,860	996
Food products	509	832	1,340	1,595	752	2,347	-1,086	80	-1,007
Beverages	42	69	111	63	145	208	-21	-76	-97
Tobacco & tobacco products	0	0	0	122	19	142	-122	-19	-142
Rubber, leather, plast. fabricated pr.	94	62	156	320	473	793	-226	-411	-637
Textile, clothing & knitted prod.	163	82	245	654	609	1,263	-491	-527	-1,018
Lumber, sawmill, other wood prod.	598	4,255	4,853	128	262	390	470	3,993	4,463
Furniture & fixtures	45	35	80	234	184	418	-189	-149	-338
Paper & paper products	401	3,990	4,391	414	324	738	-13	3,666	3,653
Printing & publishing	132	22	154	493	391	884	-361	-368	-730
Primary metal products	230	946	1,176	363	516	879	-132	429	297
Fabricated metal products	244	126	370	636	509	1,145	-392	-383	-776
Machinery & equipment	158	452	610	766	1,843	2,609	-608	-1,391	-1,999
Autos, trucks, other transp. equip.	538	307	846	1,130	2,361	3,491	-591	-2,054	-2,645
Electrical & communications prod.	127	117	244	895	1,130	2,025	-767	-1,014	-1,781
Non-metallic mineral products	74	68	142	163	225	388	-89	-157	-246
Petroleum & coal products	119	183	301	578	373	951	-460	-190	-650
Chemicals & chemical products	168	127	295	1,060	584	1,643	-892	-457	-1,349
Misc. manufactured products	58	89	147	214	920	1,134	-156	-831	-987
Total Manufacturing	3,700	11,762	15,461	9,828	11,620	21,448	-6,126	141	-5,989
Total Primary and Manufacturing	4,201	14,381	18,581	11,194	12,378	23,572	-6,991	2,001	-4,993
Transportation & storage	2,270	2,694	4,965	1,575	580	2,154	696	2,115	2,810
Communication services	591	67	658	930	91	1,021	-339	-24	-363
Utilities	2	98	100	80	0	80	-78	98	19
Wholesale trade services	1,101	785	1,886	1,361	88	1,450	-260	697	436
Retail trade services	366	0	366	362	0	362	4	0	4
Finance, insurance & real estate	829	186	1,015	1,741	359	2,100	-912	-173	-1,084
Business services	722	155	877	558	424	981	164	-269	-104
Personal & other misc. services	800	976	1,776	1,108	1,275	2,383	-308	-299	-608
Non-competing imports	0	0	0	0	227	227	0	-227	-227
Unallocated imports & exports	0	169	169	0	250	250	0	-81	-81
Total Goods²	4,203	14,479	18,681	11,274	12,605	23,879	-7,069	1,872	-5,201
Total Services	6,679	5,032	11,712	7,635	3,067	10,701	-955	1,966	1,010
Total Goods and Services	10,882	19,511	30,393	18,909	15,672	34,580	-8,024	3,838	-4,191

1. Sub-Totals may differ from values reported elsewhere in the publication due to rounding.

2. Total Goods = Total Primary and Manufacturing + Utilities + Non-Competing Imports

Table A.11 - Provincial Trade Summary by Commodity - Yukon¹

	Inter-provincial Exports	Inter-national Exports	Total Exports	Inter-provincial Imports	Inter-national Imports	Total Imports	Inter-provincial Trade Balance	Inter-national Trade Balance	Total Trade Balance
(\$ millions)									
Agricultural products	0	0	1	3	0	4	-3	0	-3
Forestry products	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Fishing & trapping products	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Mineral fuels	0	0	0	2	0	2	-2	0	-2
Mining products	16	462	478	2	0	2	14	461	476
Total Primary	18	462	481	8	0	9	10	461	472
Food products	0	1	1	31	3	34	-31	-2	-33
Beverages	0	0	0	6	1	7	-6	-1	-7
Tobacco & tobacco products	0	0	0	2	0	2	-2	0	-2
Rubber, leather, plast. fabricated pr.	0	0	0	7	2	9	-7	-2	-9
Textile, clothing & knitted prod.	0	0	0	8	3	11	-8	-3	-11
Lumber, sawmill, other wood prod.	0	0	0	5	1	6	-5	-1	-6
Furniture & fixtures	0	0	0	7	1	7	-7	-1	-7
Paper & paper products	0	0	0	6	1	7	-6	-1	-7
Printing & publishing	0	0	0	15	1	16	-15	-1	-16
Primary metal products	0	1	1	7	1	9	-7	0	-8
Fabricated metal products	1	0	1	14	6	20	-13	-6	-19
Machinery & equipment	0	0	0	8	17	26	-8	-17	-25
Autos, trucks, other transp. equip.	2	0	2	16	15	31	-14	-15	-29
Electrical & communications prod.	0	0	0	11	7	18	-11	-7	-17
Non-metallic mineral products	0	0	0	6	2	8	-6	-2	-8
Petroleum & coal products	0	0	0	45	6	52	-45	-6	-52
Chemicals & chemical products	0	1	1	18	7	24	-18	-6	-23
Misc. manufactured products	0	1	1	5	8	13	-5	-8	-12
Total Manufacturing	3	4	7	217	82	300	-214	-79	-291
Total Primary and Manufacturing	21	466	488	225	82	309	-204	382	181
Transportation & storage	34	71	104	75	6	81	-41	65	24
Communication services	7	1	8	11	1	12	-4	0	-4
Utilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wholesale trade services	9	2	11	50	1	51	-40	1	-40
Retail trade services	12	0	12	7	0	7	5	0	5
Finance, insurance & real estate	7	0	7	41	3	44	-34	-3	-37
Business services	0	0	0	44	0	44	-44	0	-44
Personal & other misc. services	34	30	64	53	12	65	-20	18	-1
Non-competing imports	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	-1	-1
Unallocated imports & exports									
Total Goods²	21	466	488	225	83	310	-204	381	180
Total Services	103	104	206	281	23	304	-178	81	-97
Total Goods and Services	124	570	694	506	106	614	-382	462	83

1. Sub-Totals may differ from values reported elsewhere in the publication due to rounding.

2. Total Goods = Total Primary and Manufacturing + Utilities + Non-Competing Imports

Table A.12 - Provincial Trade Summary by Commodity - Northwest Territories¹

	Inter-provincial Exports	Inter-national Exports	Total Exports	Inter-provincial Imports	Inter-national Imports	Total Imports	Inter-provincial Trade Balance	Inter-national Trade Balance	Total Trade Balance
(\$ millions)									
Agricultural products	0	0	0	4	0	4	-4	0	-4
Forestry products	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Fishing & trapping products	2	3	5	1	0	1	1	3	4
Mineral fuels	240	0	240	0	0	0	240	0	240
Mining products	61	420	481	10	0	10	51	420	471
Total Primary	304	423	727	16	0	16	288	423	711
Food products	0	1	1	53	4	57	-52	-3	-55
Beverages	0	0	0	12	0	12	-12	0	-12
Tobacco & tobacco products	0	0	0	4	0	4	-4	0	-4
Rubber, leather, plast. fabricated pr.	0	0	0	15	3	18	-15	-3	-18
Textile, clothing & knitted prod.	1	0	1	16	9	25	-16	-9	-24
Lumber, sawmill, other wood prod.	0	0	0	7	1	8	-7	-1	-8
Furniture & fixtures	0	0	0	8	0	8	-8	0	-8
Paper & paper products	0	0	0	10	2	12	-10	-2	-12
Printing & publishing	0	0	0	30	2	32	-30	-2	-32
Primary metal products	0	4	5	15	2	17	-15	2	-13
Fabricated metal products	0	0	0	39	15	54	-39	-15	-54
Machinery & equipment	0	0	0	19	51	70	-19	-51	-70
Autos, trucks, other transp. equip.	0	1	1	35	35	69	-35	-34	-68
Electrical & communications prod.	0	0	0	34	19	53	-34	-19	-53
Non-metallic mineral products	0	0	0	11	4	15	-11	-4	-15
Petroleum & coal products	2	2	3	54	8	62	-53	-6	-58
Chemicals & chemical products	0	0	0	23	9	32	-23	-9	-32
Misc. manufactured products	0	1	2	9	17	26	-8	-16	-24
Total Manufacturing	3	9	13	394	181	574	-391	-172	-560
Total Primary and Manufacturing	307	432	740	410	181	590	-103	251	151
Transportation & storage	119	16	135	114	5	120	5	11	15
Communication services	15	1	17	24	2	25	-8	-1	-9
Utilities	2	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	1
Wholesale trade services	0	13	13	134	2	136	-133	11	-123
Retail trade services	16	0	16	20	0	20	-4	0	-4
Finance, insurance & real estate	24	1	24	69	3	73	-46	-3	-48
Business services	0	0	0	122	0	122	-121	0	-121
Personal & other misc. services	23	24	47	114	13	126	-91	12	-79
Non-competing imports	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	-5	-5
Unallocated imports & exports	0	2	2	0	4	4	0	-2	-2
Total Goods²	309	432	742	411	186	596	-102	246	147
Total Services	197	57	254	597	29	626	-398	28	-371
Total Goods and Services	506	489	996	1,008	215	1,222	-500	274	-224

1. Sub-Totals may differ from values reported elsewhere in the publication due to rounding.

2. Total Goods = Total Primary and Manufacturing + Utilities + Non-Competing Imports

Table A.13 - Provincial Trade Summary by Commodity - Canada¹

	Inter-provincial Exports	Inter-national Exports	Total Exports	Inter-provincial Imports	Inter-national Imports	Total Imports	Inter-provincial Trade Balance	Inter-national Trade Balance	Total Trade Balance
(\$ millions)									
Agricultural products	2,729	4,846	7,575	2,729	2,289	5,018	0	2,557	2,557
Forestry products	179	117	296	179	201	379	0	-83	-83
Fishing & trapping products	200	401	601	200	13	213	0	387	387
Mineral fuels	7,458	9,366	16,824	7,458	6,478	13,936	0	2,888	2,888
Mining products	1,766	7,638	9,404	1,766	2,927	4,693	0	4,711	4,711
Total Primary	12,332	22,368	34,700	12,332	11,908	24,239	0	10,460	10,460
Food products	11,830	5,382	17,212	11,830	5,187	17,017	0	195	195
Beverages	509	850	1,359	509	968	1,477	0	-118	-118
Tobacco & tobacco products	1,103	146	1,250	1,103	160	1,263	0	-14	-14
Rubber, leather, plast. fabricated pr.	2,540	2,058	4,598	2,540	4,626	7,166	0	-2,568	-2,568
Textile, clothing & knitted prod.	5,532	1,540	7,072	5,532	6,355	11,887	0	-4,815	-4,815
Lumber, sawmill, other wood prod	1,922	5,934	7,856	1,922	900	2,822	0	5,034	5,034
Furniture & fixtures	1,416	778	2,194	1,416	1,328	2,745	0	-550	-550
Paper & paper products	4,662	13,295	17,956	4,662	2,561	7,223	0	10,734	10,734
Printing & publishing	2,807	483	3,289	2,807	2,373	5,179	0	-1,890	-1,890
Primary metal products	4,157	10,472	14,630	4,157	5,056	9,214	0	5,416	5,416
Fabricated metal products	4,109	2,175	6,284	4,109	4,632	8,740	0	-2,457	-2,457
Machinery & equipment	3,190	7,110	10,300	3,190	18,258	21,448	0	-11,148	-11,148
Autos, trucks, other transp. equip.	7,238	38,459	45,697	7,238	34,755	41,993	0	3,705	3,705
Electrical & communications prod.	5,721	6,495	12,216	5,721	13,569	19,290	0	-7,074	-7,074
Non-metallic mineral products	1,088	912	1,999	1,088	1,986	3,073	0	-1,074	-1,074
Petroleum & coal products	4,390	3,737	8,127	4,390	3,055	7,445	0	681	681
Chemicals & chemical prod	7,549	6,031	13,579	7,549	8,557	16,106	0	-2,527	-2,527
Misc. manufactured products	1,439	3,318	4,757	1,439	8,828	10,267	0	-5,510	-5,510
Total Manufacturing	71,202	109,175	180,375	71,202	123,154	194,355	0	-13,980	-13,980
Total Primary and Manufacturing	83,534	131,543	215,075	83,534	135,062	218,594	0	-3,520	-3,520
Transportation & storage	13,847	10,661	24,509	13,847	4,247	18,094	0	6,415	6,415
Communication services	5,068	631	5,699	5,068	758	5,827	0	-128	-128
Utilities	491	546	1,037	491	587	1,078	0	-42	-42
Wholesale trade services	12,188	5,662	17,850	12,188	638	12,826	0	5,024	5,024
Retail trade services	2,074	0	2,074	2,074	0	2,074	0	0	0
Finance, insurance & real estate	11,178	1,808	12,986	11,178	4,534	15,712	0	-2,726	-2,726
Business services	5,505	3,205	8,710	5,505	5,442	10,947	0	-2,238	-2,238
Personal & other misc. services	6,842	5,623	12,464	6,842	9,036	15,878	0	-3,413	-3,413
Non-competing imports	0	0	0	0	1,429	1,429	0	-1,429	-1,429
Unallocated imports & exports	0	1,354	1,354	0	2,253	2,253	0	-899	-899
Total Goods²	84,025	132,089	216,112	84,025	137,078	221,101	0	-4,991	-4,991
Total Services	56,702	28,944	85,646	56,702	26,908	83,611	0	2,035	2,035
Total Goods and Services	140,727	161,033	301,758	140,727	163,986	304,712	0	-2,956	-2,956

1. Sub-Totals may differ from values reported elsewhere in the publication due to rounding.

2. Total Goods = Total Primary and Manufacturing + Utilities + Non-Competing Imports

Table B.1 - Interprovincial and International Trade Flows 1990
Primary Goods (\$ millions)

	NFLD	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	YUK.	N.W.T.	GOV. ABROAD	WORLD	SUPPLY TOTAL
NFLD	517.5	0.2	8.9	17.6	x	x	0.7	0.7	1.1	x	--	--	--	510.2	1,228.0
P.E.I.	3.3	165.2	15.9	38.1	18.2	35.3	0.4	0.5	1.3	0.1	--	--	--	65.1	343.3
N.S.	37.5	15.2	1,009.4	68.8	68.1	25.9	7.9	3.2	11.8	3.8	--	--	--	212.6	1,464.2
N.B.	6.8	8.2	31.4	807.0	90.2	12.8	4.0	3.7	5.1	1.5	--	--	--	424.9	1,395.6
QUE.	14.8	3.9	19.9	53.9	x	x	x	6.0	23.0	24.9	--	0.3	--	2,090.8	9,860.4
ONT.	8.7	2.5	26.9	48.9	765.0	10,565.2	x	x	104.7	25.2	--	1.7	--	2,721.2	14,349.8
MAN.	0.6	0.5	5.6	2.2	x	x	1,780.1	89.3	216.7	x	--	x	--	934.4	3,446.4
SASK.	0.6	0.5	5.0	2.5	206.7	x	x	2,506.1	294.8	60.4	0.3	0.2	--	29.2	7,037.3
ALTA.	0.3	0.8	23.5	0.5	x	4,204.4	x	311.9	9,981.0	1,062.9	0.3	10.9	--	8,988.7	25,626.3
B.C.	--	--	0.3	--	x	x	x	x	342.3	6,938.7	7.2	2.2	--	2,618.4	10,059.0
YUKON	--	--	--	--	0.3	x	--	--	0.2	x	15.7	x	--	462.6	x
N.W.T.	--	--	--	--	3.5	x	2.1	--	48.2	x	--	88.8	--	423.2	x
GOV. ABROAD	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.2	0.1	0.3
WORLD	720.4	1.8	1,000.2	790.9	3,995.2	4,215.2	127.8	58.7	234.3	757.7	0.6	0.4	4.7	114.9	12,023.0
TOTAL	1,310.4	198.9	2,147.0	1,830.6	13,404.8	20,945.9	2,317.6	3,045.3	11,264.3	9,062.9	24.1	105.7	4.9	22,482.9	88,145.5

Table B.2 - Interprovincial and International Trade Flows 1990
Manufactured Goods (\$ millions)

	NFLD	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	YUK.	N.W.T.	GOV. ABROAD	WORLD	SUPPLY TOTAL
NFLD	613.7	2.6	42.7	6.5	x	x	1.4	4.9	4.7	x	0.1	0.9	--	1,553.8	2,393.8
P.E.I.	12.5	153.7	25.3	25.3	39.8	46.1	0.6	1.4	1.2	1.1	--	--	--	113.8	420.7
N.S.	245.8	90.2	2,024.4	405.5	346.3	400.2	22.5	8.3	67.2	70.6	0.5	12.3	3.5	1,783.9	5,481.0
N.B.	152.1	66.7	708.8	2,039.9	588.3	379.0	5.6	8.8	19.1	251.2	0.5	3.0	0.1	2,173.9	6,396.9
QUE.	537.1	130.8	1,053.6	1,014.8	36,588.2	13,572.0	773.4	642.7	1,749.0	2,119.3	23.9	61.6	76.1	22,042.3	80,384.7
ONT.	806.5	220.7	1,834.6	1,242.4	12,115.0	73,290.3	1,889.3	1,693.8	5,406.9	5,114.4	82.7	170.1	63.2	61,034.8	164,964.8
MAN.	16.3	3.3	45.0	44.1	x	x	2,449.4	439.5	502.4	x	4.3	x	3.1	2,233.0	7,598.0
SASK.	6.3	2.9	10.7	7.2	248.6	338.1	286.8	1,890.3	494.8	158.3	2.0	6.3	0.1	1,501.4	4,954.0
ALTA.	43.2	5.2	56.3	53.3	1,052.0	1,674.4	711.1	894.0	11,264.5	1,772.5	21.9	102.5	2.9	4,960.2	22,613.9
B.C.	24.0	6.5	59.8	65.5	409.0	928.3	218.0	252.0	1,623.8	11,883.5	81.2	26.6	4.7	11,761.8	27,344.8
YUKON	--	--	--	--	--	x	--	--	0.2	x	20.2	x	--	3.3	x
N.W.T.	--	--	--	--	0.2	x	0.1	--	0.5	x	0.1	73.8	--	9.9	x
GOV. ABROAD	--	--	--	--	0.1	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.5	1.1	2.8
WORLD	1,018.9	203.3	2,710.6	2,310.3	27,033.1	62,306.4	3,111.8	2,618.8	9,636.2	11,621.6	83.3	17.9	319.8	6,307.9	129,460.8
TOTAL	3,476.5	885.9	8,571.8	7,214.8	78,860.3	154,169.7	9,470.0	8,454.6	30,770.5	33,333.4	320.6	646.5	475.0	115,481.0	452,130.4

Table B.3 - Interprovincial and International Trade Flows 1990
Goods Tradeable (\$ millions)

	NFLD	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	YUK.	N.W.T.	GOV. ABROAD	WORLD	SUPPLY TOTAL
NFLD	1,131.3	2.9	51.6	24.1	197.0	128.8	2.1	5.6	5.8	7.8	0.1	0.9	--	2,064.0	3,621.8
P.E.I.	15.8	319.0	41.1	63.4	57.9	81.4	1.0	1.9	2.5	1.2	--	--	--	178.9	764.1
N.S.	283.3	105.4	3,033.8	474.3	414.4	426.1	30.4	11.5	79.0	74.4	0.5	12.3	3.5	1,996.4	6,945.2
N.B.	158.8	74.9	740.2	2,846.9	678.5	391.8	9.6	12.5	24.2	252.7	0.5	3.0	0.1	2,598.8	7,792.4
QUE.	551.9	134.7	1,073.5	1,068.7	x	x	x	648.7	1,771.9	2,144.2	23.9	61.9	76.1	24,133.1	90,245.1
ONT.	815.2	223.2	1,861.5	1,291.3	12,880.0	83,855.6	x	x	5,511.5	5,139.5	82.7	171.8	63.2	63,755.9	179,314.5
MAN.	16.9	3.8	50.6	46.3	549.6	1,332.4	4,229.5	528.8	719.1	382.0	4.3	10.7	3.1	3,167.4	11,044.4
SASK.	6.9	3.4	15.7	9.7	455.3	x	x	4,396.4	789.7	218.7	2.3	6.5	0.1	4,417.3	11,991.3
ALTA.	43.5	6.0	79.8	53.8	x	5,878.8	x	1,205.9	21,245.5	2,835.4	22.2	113.3	2.9	13,949.0	48,240.2
B.C.	24.0	6.5	60.1	65.5	x	x	x	x	1,966.1	18,822.2	88.4	28.7	4.7	14,380.3	37,403.7
YUKON	--	--	--	--	0.3	7.1	--	--	0.3	13.0	35.9	1.2	--	465.8	523.7
N.W.T.	--	--	--	--	3.7	126.3	2.2	--	48.7	125.9	0.1	162.6	--	433.1	902.6
GOV. ABROAD	--	--	--	--	0.1	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.7	1.2	3.1
WORLD	1,739.3	205.1	3,710.8	3,101.2	31,028.4	66,521.6	3,239.7	2,677.6	9,870.5	12,379.3	83.9	179.3	324.5	6,422.8	141,483.8
TOTAL	4,786.9	1,084.8	10,718.8	9,045.4	92,265.1	175,115.7	11,787.6	11,499.8	42,034.8	42,396.3	344.7	752.2	479.9	137,963.9	540,275.9

Table B.4 - Interprovincial and International Trade Flows 1990
Total Goods (\$ millions)

	NFLD	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	YUK.	N.W.T.	GOV. ABROAD	WORLD	SUPPLY TOTAL
NFLD	3,244.4	2.9	51.6	24.1	273.6	128.8	2.1	5.6	5.8	7.8	0.1	0.9	--	2,064.0	5,811.5
P.E.I.	15.8	688.6	41.1	63.4	57.9	81.4	1.0	1.9	2.5	1.2	--	--	--	178.9	1,133.7
N.S.	283.3	105.4	6,425.6	474.5	414.4	426.1	30.4	11.5	79.0	74.4	5.3	12.3	3.5	1,996.5	10,337.3
N.B.	158.8	103.1	749.7	5,377.6	745.7	391.8	9.6	12.5	24.2	252.7	0.5	3.0	0.1	2,806.8	10,636.0
QUE.	552.0	134.9	1,081.3	1,179.4	72,725.8	14,172.4	779.7	652.7	1,774.8	2,160.2	23.9	61.9	76.1	24,314.2	119,689.1
ONT.	815.2	223.2	1,861.5	1,291.3	12,880.3	131,057.9	1,948.3	1,723.2	5,526.2	5,166.4	82.7	173.2	63.6	63,780.2	226,593.3
MAN.	16.9	3.8	50.6	46.3	549.6	1,365.9	8,190.2	534.9	719.1	382.0	4.3	10.7	3.1	3,200.6	15,078.0
SASK.	6.9	3.4	15.7	9.7	455.3	1,221.6	449.6	8,885.4	790.3	218.7	2.3	6.5	0.1	4,418.1	16,483.7
ALTA.	43.5	6.0	79.8	53.8	1,941.3	5,878.8	862.9	1,206.8	37,567.0	2,872.6	22.2	113.3	2.9	13,949.1	64,599.7
B.C.	24.0	6.5	60.1	65.6	422.7	1,003.6	234.6	296.4	1,967.3	34,600.2	88.7	28.7	4.7	14,478.3	53,281.4
YUKON	--	--	--	--	0.3	7.1	--	--	0.3	13.0	317.9	1.2	--	465.8	805.6
N.W.T.	--	--	--	--	3.7	126.3	2.2	--	50.6	125.9	0.1	800.8	--	433.1	1,542.8
GOV. ABROAD	--	--	--	--	0.1	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.3	1.3	3.9
WORLD	1,744.7	216.1	3,737.0	3,228.1	31,576.6	67,458.7	3,281.4	2,692.6	9,917.1	12,606.6	84.7	184.2	350.1	6,457.2	143,535.0
TOTAL	6,905.4	1,493.8	14,154.1	11,813.9	122,047.2	223,320.3	15,792.1	16,023.3	58,424.3	58,481.7	627.8	1,396.7	506.5	138,543.9	669,531.0

Table B.5 - Interprovincial and International Trade Flows 1990

Services (\$ millions)

	NFLD	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	YUK.	N.W.T.	GOV. ABROAD	WORLD	SUPPLY TOTAL
NFLD	5,446.9	7.3	83.4	28.8	109.2	129.7	10.2	8.9	30.4	27.3	0.6	3.3	0.2	514.4	6,400.5
P.E.I.	22.5	1,413.1	34.1	91.6	49.2	65.8	2.4	3.0	10.9	7.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	85.0	1,785.9
N.S.	199.6	88.1	11,029.1	263.4	267.8	425.3	26.2	30.0	86.5	83.9	1.1	7.3	0.6	622.6	13,131.7
N.B.	108.7	57.8	206.8	8,500.1	319.5	287.4	23.6	26.2	70.2	51.5	0.8	1.6	0.4	727.1	10,381.6
QUE.	388.3	67.7	447.1	639.7	98,625.6	6,074.2	315.6	269.3	1,147.8	1,140.2	7.8	111.2	5.1	5,409.1	114,648.5
ONT.	921.1	221.2	1,466.1	1,034.1	9,761.9	186,380.7	1,436.8	1,661.6	4,752.6	4,190.8	71.7	190.2	12.9	11,677.4	223,778.9
MAN.	14.2	4.4	40.4	31.1	413.7	978.3	15,298.7	388.6	482.4	318.1	3.7	15.8	0.9	995.8	18,985.9
SASK.	6.9	1.8	14.0	14.9	188.8	568.4	224.7	12,981.9	346.7	189.8	2.6	5.4	0.7	939.3	15,485.9
ALTA.	26.9	12.2	61.7	53.6	772.3	1,776.5	465.3	821.4	49,176.4	1,547.6	50.5	177.2	2.0	2,741.0	57,684.6
B.C.	49.0	13.5	109.6	91.6	971.4	2,082.5	346.4	500.3	2,297.3	61,558.4	140.1	76.1	3.1	5,032.3	73,271.7
YUKON	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.5	4.2	11.8	2.4	2.5	22.8	47.8	541.7	8.5	—	104.5	748.3
N.W.T.	2.0	0.2	7.7	1.1	48.0	31.9	5.0	3.6	66.7	30.4	1.3	1,176.1	—	56.9	1,431.0
GOV. ABROAD	—	—	0.4	—	0.3	0.6	—	—	—	0.4	—	—	213.1	37.9	252.7
WORLD	179.6	37.8	472.3	397.8	4,704.4	13,536.7	736.6	584.4	2,239.4	3,066.0	24.4	29.6	899.3	778.6	27,687.0
TOTAL	7,366.5	1,925.2	13,973.5	11,148.3	116,236.1	212,349.9	18,893.9	17,281.7	60,730.2	72,260.2	846.3	1,802.5	1,138.2	29,721.8	565,674.3

Table B.6 - Interprovincial and International Trade Flows 1990

Total Goods and Services (\$ millions)

	NFLD	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	YUK.	N.W.T.	GOV. ABROAD	WORLD	SUPPLY TOTAL
NFLD	8,691.3	10.1	135.0	52.9	382.8	258.5	12.3	14.5	36.2	35.1	0.7	4.1	0.2	2,578.4	12,212.1
P.E.I.	38.4	2,101.7	75.2	155.0	107.1	147.2	3.4	4.9	13.4	9.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	263.8	2,919.6
N.S.	482.9	193.4	17,454.7	737.9	682.3	851.4	56.6	41.5	165.5	158.3	1.6	19.5	4.1	2,619.1	23,468.9
N.B.	267.5	160.9	956.5	13,877.7	1,065.2	679.1	33.1	38.7	94.5	304.1	1.3	4.7	0.5	3,533.9	21,017.6
QUE.	940.2	202.6	1,528.4	1,819.0	171,351.4	20,246.6	1,095.3	921.9	2,922.6	3,300.4	31.7	173.1	81.2	29,723.3	234,337.6
ONT.	1,736.3	444.4	3,327.6	2,325.4	22,642.1	317,438.5	3,385.1	3,384.8	10,278.8	9,357.2	154.4	363.4	76.5	75,457.6	450,372.2
MAN.	31.1	8.3	91.0	77.3	963.3	2,344.3	23,488.9	923.5	1,201.5	700.1	8.0	26.5	4.0	4,196.3	34,063.9
SASK.	13.9	5.3	29.7	24.6	644.1	1,790.0	674.3	21,867.3	1,137.0	408.5	4.8	11.9	0.7	5,357.4	31,969.5
ALTA.	70.3	18.2	141.5	107.4	2,713.5	7,655.3	1,328.2	2,028.1	86,743.4	4,420.1	72.7	290.6	4.9	16,690.1	122,284.3
B.C.	73.0	19.9	169.7	157.1	1,394.1	3,086.2	581.0	796.7	4,264.7	96,158.6	228.9	104.8	7.8	19,510.6	126,553.1
YUKON	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.5	4.5	18.8	2.4	2.5	23.2	60.8	859.6	9.7	—	570.3	1,553.9
N.W.T.	2.0	0.2	7.7	1.1	51.7	158.2	7.2	3.6	117.4	156.4	1.4	1,976.8	—	490.0	2,973.8
GOV. ABROAD	—	—	0.4	—	0.4	0.7	—	—	—	0.5	—	—	215.4	39.2	256.6
WORLD	1,924.3	253.9	4,209.4	3,626.0	36,281.0	80,995.4	4,018.0	3,277.0	12,156.5	15,672.7	109.1	213.8	1,249.4	7,235.8	171,222.0
TOTAL	14,271.9	3,419.0	28,127.6	22,962.1	238,283.3	435,670.2	34,685.9	33,305.0	119,154.5	130,741.9	1,474.2	3,199.2	1,644.8	168,265.7	1,235,205.4

Table C.1 - Selected Economic Indicators 1990¹

ANNUAL	CANADA	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	YUK.	N.W.T.
Population (thousands)	27,791	579	131	913	743	7,021	10,342	1,108	1,011	2,556	3,300	28	59
Net migration (thousands)	163	-2	0	1	0	25	82	-6	-19	21	60	0	0
Labour force (thousands)	14,329	248	65	436	343	3,531	5,576	559	493	1,374	1,704	..	..
Total employment (thousands)	13,165	206	55	390	302	3,171	5,225	518	459	1,277	1,562	..	..
Unemployment rate (percent)	8.1	17.0	15.1	10.6	12.1	10.2	6.3	7.3	7.0	7.1	8.4	..	..
Fixed-weighted average hourly earnings (1986=100)	119.90	119.30	122.00	120.50	116.40	119.10	123.20	115.20	115.00	116.40	116.00	123.90	128.20
Personal income (millions of dollars)	587,529	9,346	2,114	16,187	12,372	140,092	239,036	21,115	18,000	54,754	71,797	662	1,170
Personal income per person (dollars)	21,141	16,142	16,137	17,729	16,651	19,953	23,113	19,057	17,804	21,422	21,757	23,643	19,831
Personal disposable income (millions of dollars)	451,976	7,652	1,708	12,730	9,854	105,386	182,750	17,118	14,518	42,511	55,739	519	864
Personal disposable income per person (dollars)	16,263	13,216	13,038	13,943	13,262	15,010	17,671	15,449	14,360	16,632	16,891	18,536	14,644
Personal saving rate ² (percent)	9.5	8.5	11.3	3.7	6.5	9.5	10.9	11.6	10.0	6.8	7.6	18.3	16.3
Consumer price index (1986=100)	119.5	113.8	117.1	117.5	116.6	117.7	122.0	118.9	119.5	117.7	117.6	114.5	115.7
Gross Domestic Product IPI (1986=100)	118.5	112.5	118.0	118.4	119.5	118.9	121.0	117.5	109.2	111.3	119.2	129.2	115.2
Gross Domestic Product (millions of dollars)	669,467	8,831	1,995	16,720	13,133	153,164	277,508	23,218	20,756	71,446	78,790	1,017	2,035
Gross Domestic Product per person (dollars)	24,089	15,252	15,229	18,313	17,676	21,815	26,833	20,955	20,530	27,952	23,876	36,321	34,492
Housing starts (units)	181,630	3,245	762	5,560	2,683	48,070	62,649	3,297	1,417	17,227	36,720	..	..
Retail sales ³ (millions of dollars)	192,558	3,527	818	6,215	4,777	47,578	72,569	6,596	5,688	20,023	24,200	189	378
New motor vehicle sales (units)	1,317,852	22,212	5,008	40,216	34,101	342,316	502,011	40,085	35,695	134,899	161,309	..	..
Manufacturing shipments (millions of dollars)	299,195	1,549	396	5,139	5,879	74,228	156,026	6,739	3,786	20,048	25,329	..	..
Mineral production ⁴ (millions of dollars)	40,778	866	3	459	878	3,037	6,446	1,311	3,183	19,111	3,954	542	988
Business bankruptcies (thousands of dollars)	2,842,848	28,363	3,253	101,107	60,098	1,155,346	788,655	44,458	114,889	269,203	276,357	1,120	0

1. This table is taken from the Provincial Economic Accounts: Annual Estimates 1961-1995, Catalogue No. 13-213-XDB.
2. This rate is calculated by dividing personal saving by personal disposable income, and then by multiplying the result by 100.
3. The data are from the monthly Retail Trade Survey.
4. The mineral production estimates are taken from Canada's Mineral Production, Catalogue No. 26-202.

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1990 Interprovincial I/O Model

As a corollary to the production of interprovincial tables we subsequently assemble Interprovincial I/O Models. These models use the accounting identities of the interprovincial tables to construct the necessary parameters for modelling purpose. These models have the same characteristics as the national models plus the spatial dimension (by province) and can be used to simulate the impact on output, employment and GDP in each industry resulting from changes in commodity or industry demand. These models are demand oriented and examine the direct and indirect effects generated in the economy. Demand can be targeted to a specific province or to any number of provinces simultaneously. Because of economic interdependence (trade linkages), we can simultaneously estimate the economic impact in all provinces. These models are traditionally used as detailed models of transmission of demand and resource allocation.

The model simulation report generates the following tables:

- Income and expenditure accounts summary
- Interprovincial trade flows summary

by commodity:

- Initial demand
- Direct Imports (from other countries)
- Total Imports (from other countries)
- Gross Output

by industry:

- Initial demand
- Gross Output
- GDP (direct & indirect)
- Employment

Provincial Multipliers

The Interprovincial I/O model produces (by province) a series of I-O multipliers and ratios that allow users to readily estimate by industry the direct, indirect and total impacts in terms of:

- ☐ GDP
- ☐ labour income
- ☐ employment
- ☐ gross output

n.b. For more information on potential uses of the Interprovincial I/O model, consultation services and Technical Reference papers, please contact Ronald Rioux, Consulting and Marketing Services, Input-Output Division, tel: (819) 951-3697; fax: (819) 951-0489; internet: riouxr@statcan.ca

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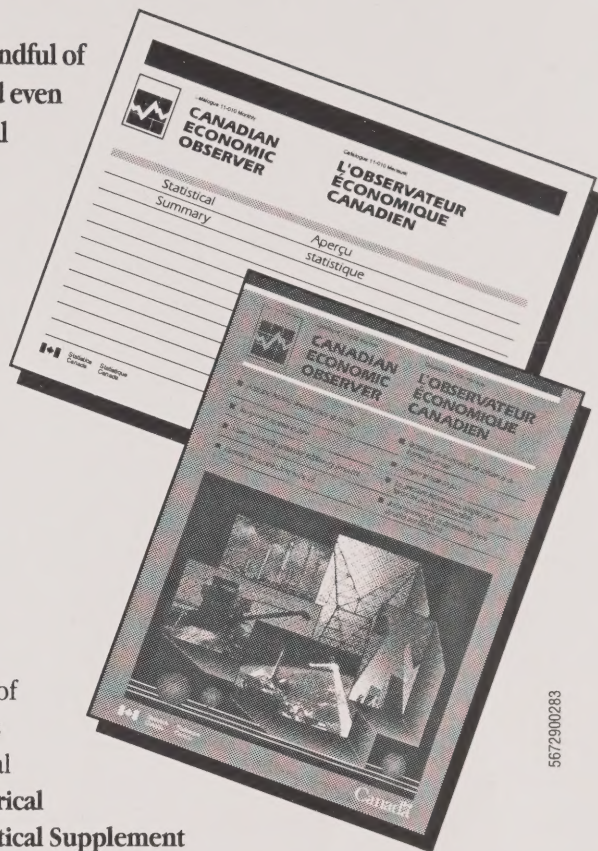
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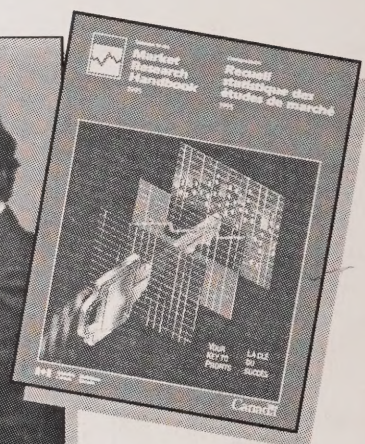
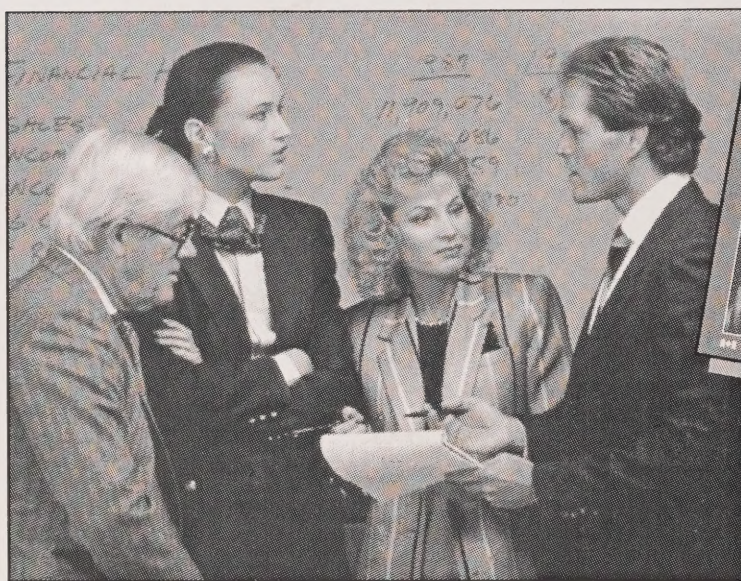
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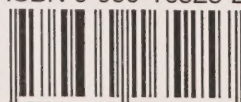
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